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Head-Study

Artist—N. S. Bendre

A DAY WITH

OUR AMBASSADOR TO MOSCOW

(See Page 3)

SHORT STORY

BY B. L. JACOT

The Woman Who Waited

She had been expecting it for weeks, yet when it came it caught her by surprise, and a cold hand seemed to reach up out of the war years and grip her.

She was coming out of the lift when a man at the reception desk called her. And then she stood reading the telegram. He was on his way home.

No use trying to hide it—she was afraid. She turned back. The two children were quietly painting in their painting books. Poor quality water-colours and paper that scarcely took the paint, but they were happy. They had never known any other sort.

Looking at them now, she suddenly, felt as if they were strangers. "Your father's coming home," she said, and they looked up without interest.

She realized then that she had to pull herself together into some of that hard efficiency the war had brought to her. To them, Jim was a figure of speech, not a father. After four years.

She was in her Red Cross uniform and there was no time to change. Only just time to get to Victoria. In the taxi she thought: "He's a sranger to me, and I'm a stranger to him. We've both been living in the past for four years. A past that has stood still. We've both moved on."

The War Office telegram got her through the gates to the crowded platform.

"Four years ago you weren't much more than a girl," she thought. "With a tiny baby and a little girl learning to talk. Life? You hardly knew what it was all about, although you thought you knew it all. You and Jim. Plans? You had plans! And what did it all come to? Saying goodbye here, on this very station, in the black-out.

"In those days you didn't know how to sign a cheque. Meat was what the butcher delivered to the cook. You couldn't even drive a car....Then you learned to use your elbow in the queues and trains. Things like that would make you hard, wouldn't they? And climbing out of smoking rubble, with your children held close to you, in the middle of the night, over shattered glass. Would you be the same person after that?"

"Mind your backs, please!"

"Taking the children's lessons yourself. Feeding them. Clothing them. Managing his income tax and investments. Power of Attorney! 'Your children are so good, Mrs. Somervel! Of course they were good. They behaved because they had to. Hard, same as she. And he loved to spoil children. What would he think of his own?

"How do you think he remembers you? Is he expecting to see a haggler of the fish queues? Or you? As you used to be?"

The front of the engine showed in a cloud of steam, and at the sight of the long coaches drawing by she was crying. And he was here....

She saw him almost at once. He was brown—with something of the look of an Indian. With crow's feet around his eyes where his smile had left its mark.

She raised an arm and called his name. Someone lifted the rope and she stooped under. As she straightened up his arms caught her, lifting her off her feet. Crushing her. Her hat fell off.

The pain inside her had eased. Four years had left her heart unchanged. He was her man still.

She pushed away and looked into his eyes. No need to search for what she found.

"Darling! I've got some baggage somewhere. To blazes with it. Some one will take care of it. Let's get a taxi--"

She took his arm, breathing deeply—slowly. She said: "You can't get a taxi by waving your arms. Stand here in this queue. I'll find a porter and send him to get your bags."

He looked at her curiously as she went.

In the taxi he said: "You look different. The uniform. I've been picturing you, you know. Things you remember....lacy bits and lipstick and silk stockings!"

Silk stockings! "I only got the wire half an hour ago" she said. "I'll change when I get in."

When the children saw him, Mary moved defensively behind her mother shyly hostile. Young Jim put on his well-bred party look. Their father did not take much notice of them. He was looking round the room. Young Jim said: "You've made my Mummy cry!"

He looked at her quickly, but she shook her head. "Delayed action,' she lied. "I've been holding on to it ever since the station."

She made tea in the tiny kitchen, and when she got back with a tray the three of them—her family—were sitting in silence.

The evening was not a success. They had to find things to talk about. Once he said: "They've grown up into a fine pair of youngsters."

As if they had grown up all by themselves.

Next day he got up early, before she was awake, and after breakfast went out to see his solicitors and visit his club. "Rawlinson says you've managed wonderfully," he told her that evening. "Says you're a better man of affairs than I ever was." She looked up at him in surprise at the new, hard note in his voice. "And 'you' living under your income! I've been trying to imagine it."

She turned to the windows to hide the pain in her eyes. "I budgeted" she said. "There was practically nothing you could spend money on, and no one could tell how much income tax would be, so I built up a reserve."

He was stuffing tobacco in his pipe nervously it seemed to her. "Doesn't seem much like you."

"Well, it was me. I'm sorry. And you'll have to take it or leave it."

"Talking of leaving things," he said. "When do you leave this Red Cross job? The war's over, isn't it?"

"When they release me." A spot of high colour showed in her cheeks. "I have to-day off because I thought you might care—"

"Of course I do!" He held her for a moment. "Ive forgotten how to be civilized. Or else it's nerves, or something, darling. Forgive me! "

Two things happened that day to widen the gulf. In trying to get her car out of the garage he managed to get it jammed behind one of the pillars. When she drove the car out in reverse, on the right lock, that same queer, tight look settled over his face.

"So you drive a car, too'," he said.

"I was scared stiff at first," she told him. "But when you have to do a thing it's different."

The other thing happened at lunch in the restaurant that used to be their favourite. It was a mistake to have gone there. The place was so different—shabby and make-do. Without thinking, as she sat waiting for him, she ordered the lunch, and the waiter was scribbling as Jim came up.

She saw something in his eyes—more than surprise, Almost incredulity. She said quickly: "These menus, they read well, but—darling--you wouldn't realize how things are. Rabbit or spam, tricked out in different ways. I thought I'd order."

He smiled at her as he sat down. "Don't worry," he told her. But she could see the distant look in his face.

They walked in the park after lunch but found little to say. She knew then that something hard and substantial was at the crore of it. Next day he told her.

"I expect it takes time to get used. You have to change your values and things. I don't seem to be able to find out where I am just yet."

"I understand." she said.

"Give me time," he pleaded.

He packed a suit-case and went off to stay with his cousin in Yorkshire, and he wrote her newly letters. But not like the letters that used to come from Burma—then he had been writing to the girl he remembered.

Sitting with the children, waiting for something—she did not know what—to happen was far worse than if he were still in Burma. He had come....and gone.

In the third week she got soaked while out with the children, and in a vague and unreal way it seemed she was in hospital.

It was pneumonia, and she was delirious for among the faces she thought she saw was Jim's drawn and tense.

Then one afternoon she opened her eyes—and he really was there. He was staring at her in an odd way. "I must look dreadful," she said. She felt very weak and lonely.

"You look wonderful" he told her quickly. "You're better!

"I'm glad you came to see me," she said

He squeezed her hand and then she knew he was going to say something—something he had been thinking over, in the way he had.

"A very queer thing happened when I got here and saw you," he said. "I suddenly saw a lot of things clearly. You looked...."

She held on to his fingers tight. "Go on."

"Since I got back I've been hating things more and more. Hating them because I was pretending everything was the same when it wasn't. But when I saw you here I knew there was something you had kept unchanged.

"The war came and made you hard and efficient. You had to be all sorts of things you never wanted to be. I thought you'd gone for ever, together with all the rest that's gone and can never come back. But you haven't. You're still there. The girl I used to know. The real you is there and will always be there. That's what I mean."

She wanted to speak but a deep warm feeling held her dumb. She knew that she had never loved him as much as at this minute.

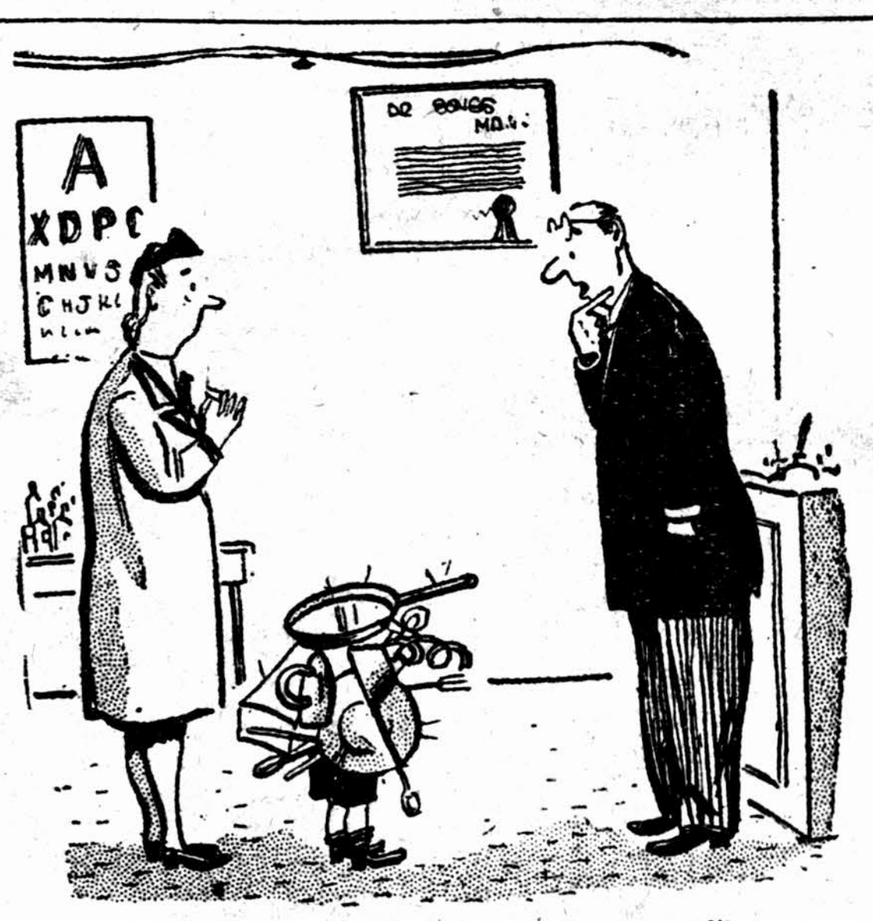
"And—darling!—look at those kids. You can see they're scared stiff of wearing their sandals out! They don't even eat as children should. They've got to get back to the idea that there's plenty. See what I mean?"

She nodded. She seemed to be floating in an unreal world with tears falling away from her one by one.

"We have to make a new start," he was saying. "No good looking back."

He seemed so sure of what lay before them. Clear and steady as a flame.

"You're back," she said. "That's all that matters."—(Tit Bits).



"H'm ..... Swallowed a magnet, you say ?"

WAGE DISPUTE REVEALS STARS' SECRETS

By Leslie Wood

When film make-up men were recently engaged in a wage dispute, they revealed a few trade secrets, not to discomfit the stars, but to prove the importance of their jobs.

Both Bing Crosby and Charles Boyer wear toupees, they said. Most filmgoers already knew it—Boyer has been shown in "Screen Snapshots" in an off-stage moment at a cafe revealing a gleaming pate, and Crosby has never hushed up the fact that his thinning hair is given youthful additions.

The make-up men also divulged that they made "butterflies", the trade name for gadgets which keep the ears fixed back on those stars who shun the Clark Gable bat's wing style. The butterfly has two wings and a body; one wing is stuck to the side of the head behind the ear, the other is fixed to the ear itself. By affixing the body of the butterfly hinge far back in the niche behind the ear where it joins the skull, the ear is pulled back.

There are many other make-up devices and five brothers from Canterbury are responsible for most of them.

No More Yellow Faces

Though the public can now buy detachable finger nails in any chosen shade, nails impervious to moisture and nicotine stains—a girl can fix them over her own nails—so far, few filmgoers have encountered in real life the pearly shells which feminine stars slip over their own less-regular teeth.

Male stars, as a rule, use practically no make-up unless they are playing character roles. The improved photography of today has made their former make-up—cheese-yellow face, green eyelids and lemon-yellow collars and dress shirts—only a bad memory.

Today, heroes are given a thin sheen of oil; producers think it makes them look tough and virile.

Although most advances in screen make-up have come from Hollywood, they were evolved by the Westmores, who hail from Canterbury, in Kent. Perc Westmore is the most famous. He has a twin brother named Ern, and three more brothers, Bud, Monty, and Wally. Though they have been in America twenty-eight years, they are stoidly British.

Their father, George Westmore, was a bosom friend of the late Willy Clarkson, and served his apprenticeship as hair-dresser, wig-maker and beauty expert. While his sons were still school-boys he began to initiate them into his craft.

In 1919, with silent films reigning supreme over the old-time touring companies and music halls, George Westmore set out for Hollywood.

The family arrived in a broken down car and less than a pound between them.

Razor Strop Decision

One boy went to work in a garage, one in a saw mill, and so on while Perc was apprenticed to a wig-maker. He was reluctant but had little option; his father used his razor strop to make family decisions clear. One day, at dinner, he laid the strop on the table and said: "One of you have to be apprenticed to the wig-making. Which one shall it be?"

Perc was fifteen. Ever since he was

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India's First Woman Ambassador Is Happiest In Her Hill Retreat

A DAY WITH VIJAYALAXMI PANDIT

By Ansar Harvani

It was not without thrill that I left the company of the politicians and pressmen in Nainital, the summer capital of the United Provinces, for a short trip to Almora, which is still the home of the saints, sanyasis, artists and the frustrated lovers.

I was also looking forward for a visit to Khali whose trees and birds have inspired Nehru to write some of the most beautiful prose in Indo-Anglian literature. Mrs. Vijay Lakshmi Pandit was also on her way to Almora 'en route' to Khali, for a hard-earned rest after successfully piloting the Gaon Hukumat Hill, in the teeth of the League's opposition in the Provincial Legislative Assembly.

It was still in the air that Mrs. Pandit was going to Moscow as India's first Ambassador to the Soviet. But she had received no intimation. It was only after reaching Khali that she got the confirmation of her appointment.

I was the first pressman to congratulate India's first woman minister on her appointment as Asia's first woman ambassador. Probably no other country in the whole world with the probable exception of the Soviet Union has ever charged a woman with such heavy responsibilities. She is the only ambassador beside Madame Kollontay who represents Stalin in Sweden, in the whole world coming from the fair sex.

View Of The Himalayas

Mrs. Vijay Lakshmi Pandit, lovingly known to her intimate friends as Swarup, is one of the most charming persons in our public life. I have known her ever since my own childhood, and my admiration for her brilliance and charm has grown with the years. She has fresh looks and fresher outlook. With a thoroughness characteristic of the Nehrus she has been one of the most successful ministers in our province, and I have no reasons to disbelieve that she will set up a high diplomatic standard as our first Ambassador.

I preferred to spend my holiday at Kalimat, about four miles from Almora, one of the most beautiful spots on these sides of Himalayas. From the residence of my host, Senior Commander Romola Choudhri, one of the most accomplished artists and promising educationists, I had the most perfect view of the snow-covered tops of Himalayas. The far-off Nanda Devi and the Pandari glaciers in the moonlight nights were sufficient to make a poet out of me.

After two days halt, I made my way to Khali, only four miles from Kalimat in a crowded jeep. My companions were Mr. A. G. Kher, Mrs. Pandit's Parliamentary Secretary and her presumptive successor as Minister for Local Self-Government, Mr. Dar, the Civilian Secretary of Mrs. Pandit. Miss Romola Choudhri and a few others. We reached Khali in the afternoon after a pleasant drive through difficult Himalayan roads.

Perfect Hostess

Khali is a small village on one of the tops of Himalayas. The beauty of Mrs. Pandit's estate reminds one of her husband Ranjit Sitaram Pandit, the philosopher-politician, who was mainly responsible for the artistic layout of the gardens, and simple but attractive decorations of the house.

On reaching Khali, we were received by the silver-haired and silver-tongued, Mrs. Pandit whose smiles puts any one at home the moment one meets her. Dressed in a navy blue silk saree with white blouse and in the beautiful Himalayan settings she looked simply exquisite. She is great, but unlike many great people she is so humane. We were at once asked to tea, and her American-educated journalist daughter Chand was busy entertaining us with some of the most delicious Indian "Pakwans", and home-made cakes. Before I came to Khali, I used to think that Jawaharlal was in poetic moods when he longed to talk to the birds and trees of Khali. But I was wrong. Even the most prosaic person after visiting Khali will ever long to be in the company of the birds and trees of Khali, for a short escape from the dust and storms of public life in India.

Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit's residence is a bunglow of mid-Victorian fashion. She has her own electric plant for lights and for her radio, which kept her in touch with the rest of the world. She has made her own water arrangements and refreshing water from near by streams is brought through pipes to keep the gardens fresh.

A Lovely Retreat

Some of the most beautiful flowers have been planted in the court yards. Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit had shocked the bureaucrats in the Lucknow Secretariat, when after her appointment as the first woman minister in 1937, she had asked the care-taker of the Council House to place fresh roses in a vase on her desk. She loves the flowers as any other charming woman does, and in Khali one finds the best expression of that love.

In her her sitting room, she has a painting of Himalayan snows by Earl Brewster, an American Buddhist artist, who lives in the neighbourhood of Khali. I had met him a day earlier in company of my hostess Miss Choudhri. Earl Brewster is one of the most remarkable men whom I have ever met. He has made the Himalayas his home where he lives with his books and brush, worshipping Buddha and the beauties of the snow. The painting gives a colour to the whole setting of a simple sitting room, where Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit received her visitors.

When I asked her if she had her much awaited rest, the first woman Ambassador gave her characteristic smile and said that, "ever since I came here, I had hardly ten minutes to myself." In spite of her retreat, every minute the messengers kept on running from Almora upto Khali bringing her express telegrams, letters and official communications and thus giving her no peace. Even the enterprising visitors kept on pouring in and with her usual politeness she found it difficult to get rid of them.

Human Interest

Mrs. Vijay Lakshmi Pandit is one of those very few politicians in India who managed to keep up human interest in art, and recreations even after the rough public life. She used to hurry up from the Secretariat after a hard day work for her home to have a set of tennis or badminton before it became too dark. At Nainital, while the other Ministers made a nuisance of themselves by rushing here and there in a car and giving pounds of dust to the panting climbers on the hill, she always preferred to walk as it kept her healthy and slim. It was

(Continued on Page 21)

Engrossed in her morning paper.

Tete-a-tete with her daughter Lekha. In the background is a portrait of Pt. Motilal Nehru.

Under The Red Light In London

By C. H. Rolph

This is the second and concluding part of the series on the oldest profession in the world. Though the contribution mainly concerns London, its moral applies to other big cities too: after all the problem is not merely international, but human in the widest sense of the term. All those who are interested in the reclamation of the "legion of the lost" would do well to read this article which is reproduced by courtesy of the "New Statesman And Nation".

Even at the risk of offending the moralist and discouraging the social worker, it is impossible to regard the present working compromise, accepting prostitution as inevitable and keeping it within certain bounds, as other than defeatist.

To watch it in operation is to be overwhelmed with a sense of futility. As my companion, listening to the girls while, with one eye cocked for clients, they talked of their twenty-minute arrest for solicitation," remarked to me: 'It's all so unspeakably silly.'

Prostitution is as old as human relationships, and it has always puzzled both jurists and moralists. In our age the problem has changed. The greater opportunity for intercourse between the sexes made possible by the general use of contraceptives as well as by the emancipation of women, has done much to debunk the "mystery" of eroticism, and to rationalise its purpose. A few years ago a group of public school boys, beginning their University life, discussed their private lives with a friendly don. Most of them had had sexual experience with a woman, but none of them had resorted to a prostitute. Thirty years ago it was the 'done thing' for adolescents of their class to go to London at least once for that express purpose. Victorian husbands went with prostitutes because accommodating women in their own circle were not then available, and felt themselves not unvirtuous unless their wives found out.

Deliberate Choice

To-day the prostitute faces the competition of a widespread laxity, and theoretically prostitution should be superfluous. Yet in fact prostitution survives on a considerable scale. How far the clientele has changed, whether the number of "family men" who use the services of prostitutes has greatly decreased, and what are the proportions of lonely visitors or Servicemen, the extent to which prostitution now caters for perverts—those are questions so far unanswered by any research. Obviously a valuable comparison could be made with conditions in Soviet Russia, where even the most vehement critics admit that prostitution has been almost eliminated there. How far has punishment been necessary? Is it true, as some say that because Soviet women have full economic, political and civil rights, and run no risk of unemployment—they have achieved a sexual code that preserves the dignity of women, security for children and free and happy relations of men and women?

Women in Britain are free and possess civil rights yet thousands choose to be prostitutes. I say choose because I believe it to be now a matter, in most cases, of deliberate choice. If the economic cause has largely disappeared one must look for attractions rather than compulsions, for the elimination of risks rather than the ignorance or desperate disregard of them. The control of conception and the successful treatment of disease are two such eliminations. They are, I believe, paramount. They leave the way clear for inclination.

Prostitution is lawful. Any woman may be a prostitute if she likes. She will lose no rights; she may vote, marry, have children, serve on juries, claim State allowances. She may not "congregate" in public houses, but she is entitled to remain there long enough to get 'reasonable refreshment." But she must not be a prostitute or nightwalker loitering or being in any thoroughfare or public place for the purpose of prostitution or solicitation to the annoyance of the inhabitants or passengers'—a clause that appears in all Police Acts applying in urban districts and in many counties.

Forty Shillings, Please!

In dealing with these offences, police and magistrates have evolved a procedure which combines a minimum of time and trouble with the maximum likelihood of conviction. "Prostitute" and "nightwalker," for example, are regarded as synonymous, though the latter has never been defined in law, and the O.E.D says it means "one who walks about by night, especially with criminal intentions." Every case should begin with proof that the girl is a prostitute—not by proving a conviction for prostitution, because the offence is non-existent and "conviction" therefore impossible, but by proving that she goes promiscuously with men. This is never done. The magistrates accept the word of one policeman that she has at least once been "cautioned"—by the policeman—for soliciting, and regard that as proof that she is a prostitute. Then comes the story about the acts of solicitation, and the routine allegation that two or three men in succession "appeared annoyed" when the girl accosted them.

In fact men seldom either appear or feel annoyed. While young, they are usually soft enough to feel slightly flattered; middle-aged, they feel compassionate; old, they feel flattered again. The girl, the policeman, and the magistrate all know this; but why waste time? The girl can try saying that she spoke to no one; and then what was she doing on the corner of Wardour Street, alone, at that time of night? Waiting for a friend. Very well, let the friend be called. She's gone away—gone to Ireland (none of her fellow-prostitutes will support a silly defence like this by pretending to be the "friend;" why make all this fuss upsetting the police and making it bad for everybody?

The magistrate has no real doubt that she is a prostitute, or that she was soliciting. He will jump the little ditch of doubt whether the men were 'annoyed;" after all, the constable says they were, and he's obviously nearer the truth than she is. eForty shillings, please. The girls save all this futile trouble by pleading guilty, and then no evidence is given at all. The Clerk reads the charge. Anything to say? No.

(Continued On Page 6)

Freedom is round the corner!

Though the deadline for the formal declaration of independence of the two Dominions carved out of a single country is set for August 15, to all intents and purposes we have already become free peoples with the passage of the Indian Independence Bill in the British Parliament last Friday.

We have been struggling for freedom for many decades now. The country has passed through years of sacrifice and suffering—and months of a fratricidal strife—in her march towards her destined goal. And now we have neared our destination. Freedom is in our grasp. We are already breathing free air. We may be called a Dominion for the time being, but everybody knows that we will soon strike out on our own as a Free Republic and take our place in the comity of nations.

And yet somehow the freedom that is now ours was not the same freedom which we had dreamed all those years. The vision was far more inspiring than the fulfilment. Something precious has died in us at the very moment of our birth as a free people. We did not expect liberty to descend to us via the intricate clauses and commas of a parliamentary Bill. Neither did we expect it to cut the Indian people in two. The old saying "Unity Is Strength" must be changed now. United we were a subject people. Divided we have become free..... Or have we, really?

Time alone will show! Freedom is ours but what we make of that freedom remains to be seen. Will freedom feed the hungry, clothe the naked, educate the ignorant, uplift the downtrodden? Will liberty be followed at least by equality—now that we have apparently thrown fraternity overboard?

Will it usher an era of social democracy and opportunity for all? Or will freedom be merely prove a political catch-word—a fleeting mirage? Will it only mean more scope for capitalistic exploitation and a lever to unscrupulous ambition? Will our leaders be equal to the Herculean task that faces them and will our people now really feel that they are the real masters of their country and the captains of their own destiny?

One has only to pose these questions to realise the magnitude of the tasks that face us. Viewed in this light freedom is not journey's end but the starting point of a fresh voyage? It is not a laurel that we can wear on our coat lapels but a goad to our spirit. Lamentations and recriminations over the past will be of no avail now. Let us rather look courageously towards the future and face the great challenge of a bifurcated freedom.

Apparently many of our readers share these thoughts as can be seen by the following typical letter received by this Department. More letters will be welcome on this subject.

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The Great Challenge

The advent of freedom in India shall be most agreeable to most Indians and that day does not seem very distant when we shall all see together the last of the British rule in India. With the dawn of freedom our country is being split into Pakistan and the Indian Union, and there is no doubt that this offer of independence is a mischievous and subtle challenge to the statesmen and the people of the Union, and the Union cannot but accept it. The Union is caught in a most dangerous trap. If she wants to extricate herself from this dilemma she must make valiant sacrifices, preserve her unity and integrity, and accept the partition of India, which all might not leave in her strength enough to live. The Union has now taken the plunge on the hope that Pakistan shall be one with the Union in the near future when the third party is absent. Now that the challenge is accepted the Union cannot afford to lose the game with or without Pakistan. If the leaders, spokesmen, and the people of the Union are to make a headway through the forests of difficulties calculatingly set about them, the people of the Union shall have to face nuberless odds with one, only one object in view, which should never be obliterated by any consideration of any sacrifice. There shall be vehement conflicts of interests which can only be settled through the judicious practice of tolerance and self-denial. It shall be the greatest conquest over one's "SELF" in history, the coup de grace in this game of politics, for the task set before the people of the Union is intricate, delicate and tremendous, and without a parallel in the history of mankind. If we are to sustain this drain on our resources there must be perfect understanding and co-operation within the Union.

Many persons in the Union are hard hit by the idea of prohibition and the stopping of the races. The wound caused is so deep that even eminent and patriotic persons cannot help expressing themselves acrimoniously. It is the usual complaint of the man-in-the-street that some of the leaders themselves share these weaknesses and while they have their ways and means of satisfying their hunger he has not. These irrational schemes, he maintains, are big mistakes because they can never be successful, and the Government is becoming unpopular. If these schemes prove unsuccessful the Government must set matters right again, and no doubt it will, if necessary. We must never forget that the Government set up is our own, and it is not appropriate to pillory the authorities because they are not infallible.

It is strange to believe that we look to Mahatma Gandhi or Pt. Nehru to eradicate at one breath the evils of the past 175 years of slavery and spoliation and make us capable of marching shoulder to shoulder with the most progressive nations today without any regard to our fitness or antecedents. A few of us who are fortunate and powerful are intimidated by the advent of independence. It forebodes little personal gain to them, and some of them openly rejoices at the idea of the frustration of our emancipation, and scoff at the poverty, discomfort, and humiliation of the masses. It is very difficult for them to realize that essentially we are all Indians and we shall never be Americans, or English, or Russians. It is also most difficult at the beginning to form the unpleasant habit of disciplining one's self and respecting the wishes of the common men who are in a vast majority. Slowly we shall have to forget our indiviudality, our prejudices, and bury our differences, for when we are passively indifferent towards the mass, the mass is pitilessly trying to make us one with them. Though this grafting shall at first take on the abhorrence of plague or cholera, yet many wise persons hope earnestly that in the long run it shall be much more pleasant than ever before for this is beneficial for one and all.

It behoves us now that we completely disown our religious, political and social differences. Our united solidarity is the acid test that will show the world if we deserve to be free and what sacrifices we are prepared to make for the liberation of mother India. JAI HIND!

S. K. SEN

Kolhapur

★

All correspondence meant for this Department should be superscribed "Between Ourselves" Bombay Chronicle Weekly, Bombay

Between Ourselves

SCIENCE— God Or Devil?

The atom bomb is shattering the ordinary man's belief in Science as the modern god. The author, using the technique of Mass-Observation, concludes that only a drastic revision of personal values can solve the dilemma.

By Tom Harrison

Tom Harrison, of Mass-Observation, is a rare individual in these days of mass production. "Who's Who" states that his hobbies include 'jumping from aeroplanes (with parachute)'. Son of an Army general, he went from Harrow to Cambridge, and did not bother taking a degree, but shot off with an Oxford expedition to Lapland. He spent a year with cannibal friends in Malekula in 1937, started M.-O. on return. Gained his D. S. O. during the war while commanding an Australian Parachute Unit behind Japanese lines in Central Borneo. Prefers Australian soldiers for their "indisciplined initiative'. 'I can't live without rice,' he says, so has just left for Borneo again, to do a job for the Sarawak Government.

I was myself educated as a scientist, and spent the earlier years of my adult life writing in learned journals like "The Proceedings of the Zoological Society," "Journal of Animal Ecology", and "Nature." But I felt more and more that the most urgent problem was the study of people, which I first did among so-called primitive communities, and then at home here in Britain.

Mass Observation, which has now been going on for ten years, was initiated to conduct scientific studies of ourselves. We have found over the past decade of Mass Observation a growing public awareness of the scientist, and in the last year or so an increasingly rapid shift in public attitudes to the scientist. Science has disillusioned many people about other systems of belief or thought. Now, science itself is becoming the subject of disillusion. People are being thrown more back on themselves, and the process is a somewhat painful one, which many people are finding unsatisfactory and frustrating, since they often do not possess either the education or the equipment to make the necessary personal adaptations.

People have for long been used to obtaining their sets of values ready-made elsewhere. Now, they are being more and more forced to develop some personal set of values. I feel that this subject is a vitally important one. I wish to approach it at the level of mass-psychology and popular ideas—right or wrong—of the scientist and the scientific process. It is only by recognising these conceptions and misconceptions that the situation can be corrected either collectively or personally.

The Paradox

Up to 1945, science was generally considered 'wonderful', the blessing that distinguished us from our ancestors. The scientific popularisers wrote and spoke always of a new weapon which would serve man as faithfully as (and more efficiently than) his old familiar tools. The First World War had given its warning: the first bombs had fallen from the air and soldiers had died choking from the fumes of poison gas. But that war was already receding from memory. When the Second World War passed into its active stage, the astonishing discovery made by many apprehensive people was how 'little' destructive the new weapons were. After months of intensive bombing the country remained whole except for a few localities that had received special attention. The old prophecies of the destruction of civilisation were made to look foolish. Havelock Ellis, who had once written that a couple of bombing planes would destroy London in a night if this country drifted into war again, was 'obviously talking through his hat.' It was widely felt tha somehow we, including the men whose research made the new engines of war possible, had retained our grasp of the essential elements of civilisation. Novels like "The Sleeper Awakes" and "Brave New World" took it for granted that the scientific menace, if it existed, lay in society's being enclosed in a too rigid system of control, where men would be allotted fixed, irrevocable tasks and their lives graded according to social function.

The doodle-bugs and the rocket bombs were the first to strike at our faith in the benevolence of science. The frequent criticism that science was 'inhuman', and would eventually make a satisfactory emotional life impossible, seemed to gain fresh support. This was a new warfare—one where missiles were aimed by 'masterminds' who could not see their targets but found them by 'cold' calculation. Then came the consummation of scientific warfare, Hiroshima. Many were appalled:

'Another war with this weapon available would be the end of the civilised world, but I haven't sufficient faith in the commonsense of humanity to believe that there won't be another war. I hope that there will be a long period of peace before mankind commits suicide. If an atomic war is started I think it possible that the world will disintegrate.'

Blaming The Scientists?

At its first impact the shock was bound to produce a flood of pessimism. People had not had time to consider the possibility of international control, which presupposed agreement among the major powers. Nothing seemed more remote at the time. The only hope seemed to lie in the power of fear. The bomb, as one person put it, might bring people to their senses:

'Historically it may be the turning-point in human moral history. We can no longer be irresponsible and let things slide. We must take our lives and our fate into our own hands and no longer allow any upstarts to lead us without a thorough examination of his credentials.'

It was a bewildered and understandable reaction. Now, after nearly two years of argument and consideration, we feel that the 'examination of credentials' is not necessarily the key to salvation.

But the emphasis on the moral aspect was to increase. Up to then science had existed for the majority in a moral vacuum. For many people it had become Science and had displaced God; but it had not taken over all his functions. Science did things; it made it easy for us to travel long distances; it warmed houses; it turned out domestic utensils at great speed and low price; it brought music to the fireside—but it was not concerned with moral problems. Now the lack was beginning to be regretted. Man was lagging behind his own monster; a clerk put it this way:

'My general feeling is that, whilst in some ways, as in the growth of medical knowledge the findings of science have been turned to good account, on the whole it has been misused, as in the development of poison gases, weapons of war, etc., I suppose that the root of the trouble is that the development of science has far out-stripped man's moral and spiritual development—that he resembles a child playing with highly dangerous toys.'

The Moral Plane

As soon as the problem was seen to exist on a moral plane as well as a technical one, the question of responsibility arose. People were very ready to blame others. In the case of the atom bomb, some of us felt a glow of righteousness because it had been an American operation. 'We' were not guilty. In the wider sphere some blamed politicians for misusing the work of others; others blamed the scientists for doing the dirty work. A young housewife felt that scientists must share part of the blame, but she bore them no animosity.

'Instead of the scientists' energy being devoted to war, if only they would find out means of doing the dirty jobs of the world quickly and economically, so that nobody had to bother about doing them, and we could spend our time doing the things we liked.'

There were others, however, who felt very bitterly about the scientist's share of responsibility, such as this citizen:

'The realisation that for years scientists had been cooly working on this project, clearly knowing the effects, became all the more amazing. The futile pleas of these men that they would much have preferred to have used the energy for peaceful means showed a guilty conscience, but not one sufficiently stirred to make them feel impelled to do something drastic in the matter. We have no knowledge of a scientist who had the courage to refuse to undertake the work.'

This turning against a man who could formerly do no wrong was a direct result of the public's immaturity in scientific knowledge and understanding. Science had for too long been a matter of gadgets. The public had had little assistance from any of the big publicity organs in correcting its attitude. Newspaper reports had been largely 'sensational.' The scientist himself had been a mystery man—not very attractive, certainly, because he had no warmth, but possessing an enormous potentiality for good. The stereotype scientist was first fully popularised in the middle of the last century by Jules Verne, in books like '20,000 Leagues Under the Sea.' The stereo has changed extraordinarily little since. (Perhaps the pre-war boys' papers and cartoon strips were ahead of the rest when they also stressed the potentiality for evil.) But the pattern is now rapidly changing. This typical description of a scientist comes from a novel by best-seller Hammond Innes:

'He's a rather short gentleman, on the plump side. His face is pale, and a bit unshaven-looking, and his nose is—well, he looks to me a bit Semitic, as you might say, Mr. Kilmartin. He's wearing a bowler hat and glasses.'

'What else, Hopkins?' I asked.

'An old brown suit and a dark blue overcoat. They're both very dirty.'

'He doesn't sound very attractive.'

'No, he looks a proper old moneybags. I don't think he's English.'

In a recent B.B.C. play a solicitor describes the husband of a girl who is going to be divorced, showing how impossible he is to live with:

Solicitor: 'He is a geologist.'

Hero: 'Oh, that explains it.' (Laughter)

It is not surprising that this view of the scientist, and of science as a form of magic, should be adopted almost without question by the public at large. This woman (only one of millions) is infected with the 'inhumanity of science' idea:

'Believe me, I could rattle off many improvements made in my lifetime without attributing them to science. I take scientists to be a useful but dry-as-dust crowd.'

Mystical Approach

One of the scientists (a chemist) comments on this distaste for the scientist in person, yet enthusiasm for some of his work:

'The popular view of the scientist is the comic strip character who lives an unreal life in a laboratory completely out of touch with reality. The strange idea is prevalent that the misuse of the material and power which science has made possible is the responsibility of science (i.e. the world would be better with less science), and I have been informed that there is a tendency in official education to reduce the amount of science taught in schools as a result of this idea'.

All of this tends towards a mystical approach to the scientist, whether he be revered or feared. He is felt to be the possessor of strange powers. This attitude occasionally becomes so advanced that he becomes the object of an almost religious emotion, like a deity seen in humility and awe, thus:

'I marvel at the capacity of those men and women working with selfless and intense concentration, evolving all the miracles they do. I have just read the life of Madame Curie by her daughter. This shows so perfectly the yawning chasm between the mind of the scientist and the mind of the ordinary person....I have the same feeling as I have when I look up into the immensity of the heavens and lose myself gazing at the stars. One is lost and sometimes afraid.'

Only remoteness could produce such an attitude. It was written by a naval officer's wife. People who are in close contact with the mechanics of science are rarely awed, but frequently show a confidence, even an arrogance, which is in large measure reflected from the God itself.

Sinner Or Saviour?

Towards the end of 1945 the slogan 'Shoot all scientists' was being chalked on walls in one London borough. It amounts to a civil war in the mind. One lot of people are extolling scientists as the only possible saviours of mankind; another group would crucify them. After decades during which it was possible to live in a world becoming more and more subject to the rule of science, without the ordinary citizen having the faintest idea of what science was—and doing this without any tangible evidence of evil consequences—it has suddenly been brought to people's notice that the 'nature' of science, as opposed to its trappings, must be examined and understood. Here is a married woman with two small children, a job, and various family difficulties, trying to sort out her thoughts and feelings:

'I attribute to science the bombing aeroplane, the invention of new explosives, and the mind-rotting notion that progress is automatic. Also a kind of extremely pontifical Mother-Knows-Best attitude not always borne out by facts. When I stop to think I recollect that it has controlled diphtheria, cholera, T.B., hydrophobia and many other diseases, has succeeded in making spectacles and taking out appendices; has made possible labour-saving houses, fast travel, etc. But this is what I 'think.' The other is what I 'feel'.'

There is, moreover, a feeling that we have been cheated. The great panacea simply hasn't worked. Result: mystificaion:

'But why, ye gods, why is science so horribly successful in weapons of destruction? Not surely because no problems remain to be solved on the domestic front. The common cold, for instance, cancer, the extent of silicosis in the South Wales coalfield, the wastage of power and heat in the present utilisation of coal. I am only an ordinary man, but if I can see such a misdirection of scientific research, surely those who have been trained and educated to view these problems with a keener intellect than I can see it. Then how, where and why do they not do it?'

New Attitude Towards Science

Probably more people than ever before now believe that science has not added to human happiness. The solution of each problem seems to create a new one: the devil we know is better than the one we don't. Even the modern epithet 'soul-less' was bred of science, when it triumphed over religion, the soul's guardian:

'Science seems to me very wonderful—but dead. It makes things dead and mechanical. By dead I mean lacking in spirit. Useful to work on, no doubt, but science should be regarded 'always' as the servant of mankind, as something inferior to life itself.'

Talk of ultimate scientific destruction is no longer considered alarmist; this in itself is an astonishing mental adjustment over a very short period. Everyone is only too easily aware of the possibility. Most people, asked to think of science, now think of the atom bomb, where in 1937 they thought of television of M. B. A. man approaching middle-age expresses his fears in this way.

'Sooner or later one country's going to use it against another. Maybe in twenty years, maybe in 100. Maybe not for 200 or 1,000 years; but sooner or later it'll be too much of a temptation. As a friend of mine said, you can just blow a corner off the world ....Eventually it'll be just like a schoolboy howler—I don't mean a howler, I mean one of those fantastic tales. Just a few people left, scientists perhaps, in caves. It'll reduce the whole of so-called civilisation to living in caves.'

This is the dilemma half formulated in millions of minds. Few will fully face up to all the implications, and the drastic revision of personal values involved. We British in particular work out our problems in a confused and 'crypto' inner fashion of our own. But it cannot be overlooked that around this complex we have an intellectual difficulty of our time at least as great as many of the more obvious issues, such as that between totaliarian and democratic method. The expanding universe of the human mind has, as it were, broken its own bonds, and is tending to collapse back on itself, with temporarily (one hopes only temporarily) chaotic consequences.—("World Review").

Under The Red Light In London

(Continued From Page 4)

Sir, Forty shillings, please. This happens a dozen or twenty times every morning at Bow Street and Mariborough Street, before the courts can get on with their business and the girls can go home to bed or keep an appointment at the hairdresser's.

Last Word In Futility

A shocking farce, deplored by all who take part. What alternatives are there? A senior police officer advocates, in a press article, three months' imprisonment; he should read the history of prostitution, note that even the death penalty has been tried, and then, spending three months in prison himself, observe the effect of it on his own biological urge. Others want State brothels, where women can be supervised medically examined, and treated like volunteercattle. These have been tried and abandoned, re-tried and re-abandoned, in almost every country in the world. They have now been abolished in France. Where they exist, prostitution outside them is a criminal offence; and it flourishes at enormous prices. The faith in institutional treatment is pathetic. Its advocates forget that, when the medical officer has called, the very next man to be admitted may be prohibited.

'Trading on prostitution,' too, has been through various stages as an offence. Imprisonment of these "ponces" for three months as rogues and vagabonds under the Vagrancy Act, 1824, was increased in 1912 to six months without any right to trial by jury. But it was provided that they could be indicted and given two years' imprisonment. The last word in clumsy futility came when flogging was authorised for a second conviction. And they were flogged: I have seen the sentence imposed by old men to whom, probably, biology meant buttercups.) But the law has now gone so far as to abandon in these cases the presumption of innocence—as it tends to do when public opinion demands convictions.

If the prosecution prove that a man has been living with, or even habitually in the company of, a prostitute, the law presumes that he has been living wholly or in part" on her immoral earnings, and he must prove the converse if he can. As a rule, he proves it easily enough: he is a bookmaker, a "job buyer," a dealer, anything. Friends come to swear to his business connections, some of them looking remarkably like ponces themselves. But it seldom comes to this. The girls will not give evidence, either through love or fear. When they will, the police make a point of watching the flat for five days, which they regard as a reasonable period from which the necessary inference may be drawn. After a term in prison, the men return so highly sexed that they have no difficulty in finding another prostitute to keep them. And so it goes on.

What Is A Brothel?

Brothels abound in London. "A brothel is a place where people of opposite sexes are allowed to resort for illicit intercourse, whether the women are common prostitutes or not." But you do not suppress brothels by defining them, and in this definition "allowed" is the operative word. "Illicit intercourse" and "prostitute" are epithets not criminal categories. In the case of a brothel the culprit is the person who "keeps or manages" it, or "the tenant, lessee or occupier" who *knowingly* permits the place to be a brothel. The blocks of flats where the prostitutes live are not kept or managed as brothels by anyone. The wealthy landlords and the highly reputable estate-agents who let them to the girls at monstrous rents which they dare not challenge before the Rent Tribunals can seldom be shown to have done so in order that they could be used for prostitution. Failing this, the premises are allowed" to be so used by the law itself. There are very few places to which men can go to choose a girl from a number maintained on the premises for the purpose: and the various welfare societies I have spoken to are satisfied that when one of these places opens up it is very soon closed by the police. There are numerous night-clubs, most of them expensively respectable—they are in the vanguard of the 'back-to-evening-dress' movement; but if a dance-hostess here and there should be of easy virtue, that does not make her place of employment a brothel.

Soliciting by male homosexuals is given no quarter at all. Contempt and loathing bedevil the administration of the law (such even as it is) about homosexuality, and there is no such tolerant relationship between them and the police as has grown up between prostitutes and the police. Yet the problem is at least as delicate, the solution equally remote, and the present practice tragic as well as futile. Even the growing awareness that psychoanalysis and psychiatry may succeed where punishment has failed is of little avail in the case of a perversion that is both so common and so difficult to cure.

The Remedy

An unwelcome complication is that, when a court is persuaded to put a man on probation in order that he may be psychologically treated, he often becomes absorbed in himself as a problem—he merely steps outside himself and contemplates his future sexual aberrations with a new sympathetic interest. Let no one say this thing is insoluble but let no one imagine that six months for importuning, or penal servitude or an "unnatural offence," is even a first step towards a solution. It is far from clear that homosexuality *between adults* is a matter for the law to interfere with. In any case prison does not "cure" homosexuals: it breeds them. And "unnatural" is, again, an epithet, the validity of which will not survive an examination of the habits of animals.

Sensational, banner-headlined vice reports will always sell newspapers, but they will do nothing to stop vice. Worse, by inflaming uninstructed opinion they may create an emotional climate which will force a return to judicial savagery—at a time when enlightened movements are beginning to win judicial and perhaps legislative sympathy. If at the moment we do not happen to see the solution to problems perhaps ten thousand years old, we shall not reclaim our "legion of the lost" by pelting them with stones. The story has been written before: it concerned a woman of Samaria.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

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The highest bid above the reserve unit price, received by Deputy Director General (Co-ordination), Directorate General of Disposals, New Delhi, by August 3rd, 1947, will be accepted. DO NOT SEND OFFERS BELOW RESERVE PRICE. The successful tenderer will be informed and the deposits of unsuccessful tenderers returned by August 11th, 1947. Public Opening of tenders at 11 A.M. on August 4th, 1947. Stores must be removed by August 26th, 1947. They will be sold "as is, where is."

Sealed tenders in double covers, both superscribed "WS33", may be sent on plain paper; special forms are not required. No tender will be considered unless accompanied by a receipt for 10% of the bid deposited in favour of Director General of Disposals in Reserve Imperial Bank or a Government Treasury. CHEQUES WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED. Permits to view from Disposals Offices at Calcutta, Bombay, Cawnpore, Lahore, Madras and Karachi.

(A. C. 289)

This advertisement will not reappear. Look out for next Sunday's Selection.

Our Delhi Letter

SIDELIGHTS ON THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

NEW DELHI.

The Constituent Assembly commenced its fourth session on Monday last. The House is fuller, though visitors' galleries are emptier than before. The 'de-facto' leadership of the Assembly has definitely passed over to Sardar Patel.

The Congress President Kripalani and Dr. Pattabhi have definitely faded out. Munshi and Santhanam constantly try to be in the limelight. Mr. Munshi represents the triumph of ingenuity over cloth scarcity. He is ever conscious of his snow white clothes, very fine dhoti and coloured glasses. Other people may complain about scarcity of cloth. Mr. Munshi appears to have none. He is Mr. Jinnah in dhoti, as far as his clothes are concerned; both appear to be careful about creases, one of his trousers and the other of his dhoti. It is not yet known why Mr. Munshi uses shade glasses in gaslight.

Another hallucination of Mr. Munshi is his imagination that the whole House is watching him and his acrobatics. He is therefore always trying to look busy, gesticulating to convince others to his point of view. He has some reason to look important. His name is being freely mentioned here for inclusion in the Dominion Cabinet.

"Forget Me Not" Malady

Mr. Santhanam is suffering from another malady, namely "Forget me not." He was an important, useful and influential member of the Central Assembly, till he resigned over Rajagopalachariar pro-Pakistan incident. C. R. has managed to get back to his saddle, and rather firmly. Santhanam is left to play his lonely ferry in the backwaters of New Delhi "Street of Adventure". "Forget me not" says Mr. Santhanam and brings up amendments after amendments to all and sundry propositions.

Let me describe one of such efforts of Mr. Santhanam. The House on Tuesday was discussing amendments to its own rules, necessitated by the June 3 Plan. The object of the amendments was to delete all provisions between sections and "double majority." Mr. Santhanam promptly butted in and moved in an amendment under which elections to the Constituent Assembly from Delhi and Ajmer shall be through Pocket Boroughs called the Advisory Committees to the Chief Commissioners of these two provinces. Mr. Santhanam's arguments was that all elections to the Constituent Assembly were by the indirect system and, therefore, Delhi and Ajmer should fall into line and adopt indirect system of elections. His interest lay with the form and not with the result of that form. Mr. Munshi, who was in charge of the amendment of the rules promptly accepted the amendment although it was entirely a new clause and had not been approved by the Steering Committee. The House was tired out by seeing Munshi-Santhanam combination working so strenuously and promptly accepted the amendment. Let me analyse the position.

Four Points

POINT NUMBER ONE: The Congress stands for universal adult franchise. The Congress also prefers the system of direct elections.

POINT NUMBER TWO: The Government of India Act 1919 gave Delhi Province one seat in the Central Legislative Assembly. The Government of India Act 1935 increased this number to three, one in the Council of State and two in the Legislative Assembly.

POINT NUMBER THREE: The May 16 Plan laid down that "In order to represent the Chief Commissioner's Provinces there will be added to Section 'A', the member representing Delhi in the Central Legislative Assembly, member representing Ajmer-Merwara in the Central Legislative Assembly and a representative to be elected by the Coorg Legislative Council.

POINT NUMBER FOUR: Mr. Santhanam's amendment: In relation to Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara "for the words Provincial Legislative Assembly" there shall be substituted "Delhi Advisory Council or the Ajmer-Merwara Advisory Council" as the case may be and, for the words the speaker of the Provincial Legislative Assembly" there shall be substituted the Chairman of the Delhi or Ajmer-Merwara Advisory Council as the case may be.

Mr. Santhanam's whole object, as indicated earlier was to bring Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara into line with other Provinces. As the elections to the Constituent Assembly from Governor's Provinces were by indirect method, Delhi and Ajmer should have similar method for electing their representatives to the Constituent Assembly.

What is a dinner jacket to a European Managed Hotel, the indirect elections are to the Constituent Assembly. In the Grill-room of the Imperial Hotel, New Delhi none can enter for his dinner without a dinner jacket. So also with the Constituent Assembly where none can become a member, unless he were indirectly elected. Luckily for Delhi and Ajmer the Home Member, Sardar Patel, as soon as he assumed his office had created Committees to advise their Chief Commissioners. It is conceivable that in the absence of these advisory committees, Delhi and Ajmer might have lost their representation in the Constituent Assembly.

Who Will Represent Delhi And Ajmer?

(From Our Special Correspondent)

Advisory Committees

It was immaterial that, unlike the Provincial Legislature, these Advisory Committees had no power to form ministries, legislate, present budget and so on. They were created to advise the Chief Commissioners on matters referred to them. It was also immaterial that, unlike the Provincial Legislatures, the members to these Advisory Committees were not directly elected. What did matter was that they provided the requisite medium for indirect elections. It will be interesting to know the composition and method of elections to these Advisory Committees. The Delhi Committee is composed of seven members with the Chief Commissioner as its Chairman. It includes three elected, three nominated members plus Delhi's representative in the Central Legislative Assembly. Three elected members are elected by the elected members of all the local bodies in the Delhi Province. Proportionate representation with a single transferable vote is the method of elections employed.

Delhi Province has three Municipal Committees, one District Board and six Notified Area Committees. The total number of elected members is only fifty. The Municipal Committee of New Delhi and all the Notified Area Committee are entirely composed of nominated members. There are thirty-four elected members on the Delhi Municipal Committee, four on the Shahdara Municipal Committee and twelve on the Delhi District Board. Under the Santhanam dispensation residents of New Delhi and six Notified Area Committees who are at present eligible to vote for the Central Legislative Assembly and who number several lakhs have been disfranchised. Then again, the issues at Municipal elections are purely local issues and the members elected on the basis of those issues could not have obtained mandates from their electorates, on larger all-India National issues.

Gandhiji's Vigilance

To go a step further the Central Legislative Assembly shall be obliged this month and shall be replaced by the Constituent Assembly which shall become India's Parliament under Dominion Constitution. A vacancy in the Delhi seat in the Constituent Assembly would 'ipso facto' mean a reduction of the strength of the Chief Commissioner's Advisory Committee to 6. For, as indicated earlier, the Chief Commissioner's Advisory Committee includes representative in Central Legislative Assembly.

It would be thus seen that for the purposes of elections to the Constituent Assembly there shall be only six members of the Chief Commissioner's Advisory Committee 3 or whom shall be nominated members. A pocket borough of 6 members shall be called upon to elect Delhi's representative to India's Parliament. Cleverness is good but its application is more important. In his desire to bring about uniformity in the elections and bring Delhi and Ajmer into line with other Governor's Provinces. Mr. Santhanam has reduced elections into a huge farce and has reduced democracy to a mockery.

Luckily for Delhi and Ajmer, Mahatma Gandhi is here.

His vigilant eye did not miss this crime against lakhs of people of Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara. The maker of modern India and originator of "Quit India" could not tolerate vitiating Congress principles. Mahatmaji took immediate action to have his grave wrong righted. Incidentally Delhi's representative in Constituent Assembly, Lala Deshbandhu Gupta was absent from the Constituent Assembly on Tuesday last. He only came to know of Santhanam's amendment after it had been adopted by the House. He has now tabled an amendment to Mr. Santhanam's amendment, making the constituencies to the Central Legislative Assembly for Delhi and Ajmer as the constituencies for the Constituent Assembly.

Uncomfortable Leaguers

Maulana Hasrat Mohani has assumed the role of Don Buixote in the Constituent Assembly. Like the windmill or a flock of sheep he saw a demon in the Provincial Constitution drafted by the Provincial Constitution Committee. He attacked it, because he said he wanted Socialist Soviet Republics in India. From pure undiluted Independence to Pakistan and from Pakistan to Socialist Republics of India is not a bad record for Maulana Hasrat Mohani.

Shri Shibbanlal Saxena would make people believe that India was a land of Hindus only. He does not like the English words, President and Governors. He would have only Hindi equivalent for these terms

The League Members are definitely uncomfortable in their seats. They have been dropped by the League. Mr. Jinnah has advised them to be loyal to the State of Indian Union. "Render unto Ceasar what is Ceasar's", has been Mr. Jinnah's advise to them. The Congress leaders, however, are doing their best to win their confidence. Sardar Patel himself proposed the name of Mr. I. I. Chundrigar to one of the drafting committees. Outside the House, Maulana Azad and Nawab Mohamed Ismail were seen having tea together. It is a good augury for the future. The State's representatives are having purely a watching brief. They do not participate in discussions, but everyone is all attention in the House. To them India is far bigger than treaty rights, paramountcy and even independence of their individual States. Lobby circles are confident that all but Travancore and Bhopal would come into the Constituent Assembly by its next session.

The ex-Maharaja of Indore, it is reported, will shortly make an appeal to his Maharatta brothers to join the Constituent Assembly. The Nizam appeals to be in a reasonable frame of mind. "Lord Haw Haw", or Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyer, has been summoned to New Delhi by the Supreme Commander Viceroy. He is due here on July 22.

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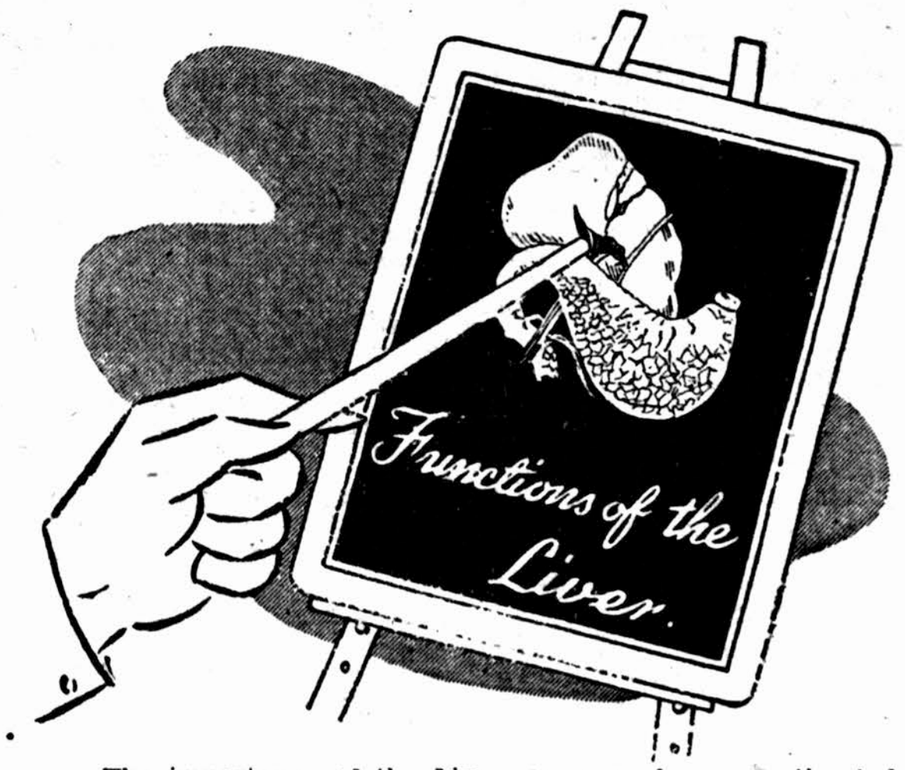

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SALKIA . : HOWRAH

BENGAL PREMIER'S PROMISE OF FAIR DEAL TO POLICE

CALCUTTA, July 19, (A.P.I.): The Chief Minister of Bengal Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy and the Chief Minister of West Bengal, Dr. P. C. Ghosh, assured the Bengal Police of a fair deal on behalf of the Pakistan and West Bengal Government's respectively at the annual police parade today.

The Governor of Bengal, Sir Frederick Burrows, who described himself as the last of a long line of Governors-General and the Governors who had represented the crown in Calcutta, took the salute. He expressed the hope that the ideal of the police administration of upholding the rule of law, had struck deep enough roots to survive for the future, although there were and had always been grave departures from this ideal.

His Excellency congratulated the Bengal police force for "a very fine year's work performed under conditions of quite exceptional difficulty" and offered them his hearty good wishes, whether they were to serve in West Bengal or East Bengal.

His Excellency recalled that it was more than eighty years since the Bengal police had been constituted in its present form and double that time since the East India Company first undertook the responsibility for law and order in Bengal.

Describing the occasion as a "historic one" on the eve of the partition of Bengal, the Chief Minister, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy said that the police force whether they were Hindus or Muslims would receive the fullest justice, fairness of treatment and the fullest protection of rights in the new Government of Pakistan. He therefore hoped that the feeling of panic and distrust among them would soon pass and all would settle down to serve the best interests of the province and the state to which they belonged.

Mr. Suhrawardy referred to criticism made against the police and said that as the communal situation had deteriorated more and more, such criticism had tended to be aimed less at the police as a whole as against a section of the police from the communal angle. "It does not appear to be recognised," he said, "that if you acted with that bias with which you have been charged, the situation in Bengal would have been infinitely worse."

The Chief Minister regretted that a number of police men had been killed or wounded by dastardly criminals since the last parade was held and on behalf of the Government of Bengal he offered his very sincere sympathy to the relatives of those officers and men. Government, he said was making every possible effort to ensure that compensation due in each case was paid without delay.

"SEEK PEOPLE'S CO-OPERATION"

Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh, Chief Minister of West Bengal assured a fair deal to all members of the force irrespective of caste, colour or creed. He said that all would be treated equally and no discriminatory treatment would be made.

Dr. Ghosh appealed to them to identify themselves with the people and seek their co-operation in all matters and if this was made he was sure that in the altered circumstances of the country they would get the desired co-operation. Wheever they might be, policemen should consider themselves the servants of the people, every trying check disorder and give protection to all irrespective of caste or creed. If at any time for reasons beyond their control they failed to do so, they should on no account be a party to anything which would go to add to their trouble. "That is the way of making your task smooth and easy and of increasing the happiness of the common man. "Dr. Ghosh concluded.

LEAGUERS' MOVE IN ASSAM

Want To Form Ministry On Bengal Lines

SYLHET, July 18 (A. P. I.): The question of forming a Ministry in Assam on the lines of the West Bengal Cabinet, is to be discussed by representatives of the Sylhet District Muslim League Parliamentary Party with H. E. the Governor of Assam.

The Sylhet District Muslim League Party was formed at a meeting held here to-day. Mr. Abdul Hamid has been elected leader of the party. Dewan Taimur Roza and Mr. Abdul Bari Choudhury have left for Shillong to meet the Governor on the question of the formation of a Ministry on Bengal lines.

The party is also taking up work in connection with the partition of Sylhet from Assam and the presentation of the Muslim League case before the Boundary Commission.

PLANS FOR NEW BENGAL GOVTS. PROGRESSING

Provisional Plans Discussed By The Ministers

CALCUTTA, July 19 (API): Plans for the setting up of the two Governments of West Bengal and Eastern Pakistan are progressing. It is expected that the first batch of officers of the Eastern Pakistan Administration, headed by the Minister of Revenue in the Bengal Cabinet, Mr. Fazlur Rahman, will leave for Dacca, the capital of the new State, towards the end of this month.

Provisional plans for the Eastern Pakistan Government envisage an administration of nine departments.

One estimate of the financial resources of the two new States gives the revenue of West Bengal as 15 decimal 75 crores and that of East Bengal is placed at six decimal 58 crores. It is considered that West Bengal will start with a loan liability of five to six crores, being its share of the debt of the present Government. It is likely that during his visit to Delhi this week end Dr. P. C. Ghosh, Chief Minister of West Bengal, may discuss the position with the Central authorities, in order to obtain financial aid in the initial stages of the setting up of the new Government.

AMERICAN LOAN TO BRITAIN

Another 15 Crore Dollars Withdrawn

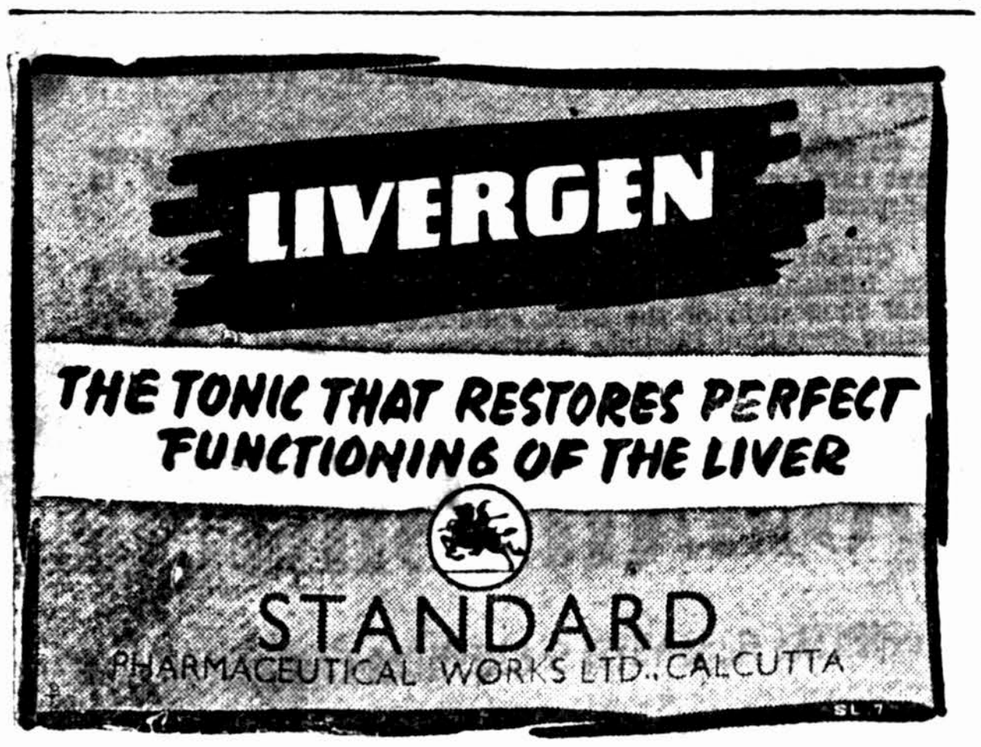
WASHINGTON, July 18, (Reuter): Britain has withdrawn another 150,000,000 dollars from the American loan

The United States treasury recorded the withdrawal of 100,000,000 dollars only two days ago

A total of 400,000,000 dollars has now been withdrawn this month and 2,450,000,000 dollars since the loan was granted.

There are only 1,300,000,000 left.

If the July rate of expenditure, or anything like it, is maintained the loan will be finished by the end of December



"'FOOLISH' TO SUPPRESS GERMAN HEAVY INDUSTRY" SAYS HOOVER

WASHINGTON, July 18, (UPA): Former President Herbert Hoover branded it as "foolish" to suppress German heavy industry because of fears it would allow rearmament.

Hoover's views — as revealed in testimony released today by the House Appropriations Committee—coincided with the delivery by the French Ambassador, Henri Bonnet, of a Demarche to the State Department wherein he reiterated the French stand in opposition to increasing the level of German industrial production.

Bonnet said that France is anxious as anyone, to have the German coal output increased, but she objects to using it in Germany to make steel.

Hoover, in supporting his contention, said it would be unwise not to permit German industry to expand and cited the case of nitrogen. "When the Germans came out of the war," he said "they still had plants in which they could produce 750,000 tons of nitrogen a year." I do not know what is left at the present time, but I presume the production is somewhere about 200,000 tons for all Germany, with the restrictions placed in the industry. In consequence, you are appropriating money to ship nitrogen to Germany from the United States, and any competent inspection, by a chemical staff, could tell whether a nitrogen plant is manufacturing explosives or whether the product is going into fertilizers."

Hoover, responding to a Congressional question whether Russia was an obstacle to the freeing of German industry so that the Germans could help themselves, said, "That is the stumbling block of all Europe."

BRITAIN MUST CLARIFY POLICY

"M. G." On Palestine Problem

LONDON, July 19, (Reuter): The liberal newspaper Manchester Guardian today warned that "the situation in Palestine has by no means reached its worst" as British newspapers reported under big headlines yesterday's "battle" between Jewish illegal immigrants and naval boarding party off Palestine.

It was clear that the interval which must pass between the imminent departure from Palestine of the United Nations Commission and the meeting of the General Assembly in September "will be one of great strain" the liberal paper said, calling on the British Government to take advantage of these months to consider again what its policy should be when the Assembly meets.

In a reference to the historical account of the mandate submitted by Britain the "Manchester Guardian" declared that what wanted was "not histories and memoranda but a much clearer statement of the Government's own position.

TOTAL ANTI-INDIAN POLICY EXPOSED

PRETORIA, July 18 (Reuter): Mr. C. F. Clarkson, Minister of Interior in South Africa, told the Industrial Correspondent of the "Star" today that he will investigate the complaint that many large overseas companies suspended their plans of buying land and building factories because they were affected by the terms of the Asiatic Land Tenure Act of 1946.

Under Section 28 of the Act foreign companies are prohibited from acquiring property other than in areas where Asiatics are allowed to hold fixed property" unless they have a place of business in the Union and have complied with the requirements of Section 201 of the Companies Act.

This involves them in big licence fees and lodgment of balance sheets. Asiatic Land Tenure Act is retrospective to 1930 and the definition "foreign" means any country outside the Union borders.

Section 28 was inserted in the Asiatic Land Tenure Act to prevent Indian firms from overcoming the other provisions by floating companies abroad and forming subsidiaries.

PATTERSON RESIGNS

WASHINGTON, July 19 (A.P.A.): Robert Patterson resigned as United States Secretary of War to-day, and President Truman named Under-Secretary Kenneth Royall to succeed him.

In a letter offering his resignation, Patterson declared that since the armed services unification is in sight the "time has come to lay down the duties I have borne for seven years as Assistant Secretary, Under-Secretary and Secretary for War."

Royall's resignation was sent to the Senate immediately. Patterson's resignation becomes effective on July 24.

Truman wrote to Patterson: "Never have I accepted a resignation..... with more poignant regret. I yield to your desire only because I can no longer in good conscience ask you to stay."

Truman added: "I want to feel free to call on you from time to time for counsel," and declared he had difficulty in finding "proper words with which to describe the character" of Patterson's service to the country, stating: "It has been magnificent. It has been utterly selfless.

TENSE SITUATION IN GREECE

Republican Says America Must Take Over Country Before Russia Does

WASHINGTON, July 18 (Reuter): Republican Chairman, Charles A. Eaton, of the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee asserted today that "the United States is within sight of shooting war this minute in Greece".

Mr. Eaton was testifying before the House Rules Committee on a resolution which would permit members of the Committee to travel abroad this summer to investigate the situation in Europe in the light of the Marshal Plan.

"Either America will stand and hold the fort in Greece or Russia will take over. If Russia takes over Greece, the destiny of mankind is at stake", he declared.

British, French and United States delegates to the United Nations Security Council had informal talks at Lake Success today before the Council was due to resume discussion of the situation in Greece, where last reports said the Greek Government had inflicted heavy losses on guerillas.

It was understood their talks centred on the terms of the United States resolution, now before the Council, calling for a Commission of 11 members to aid in conciliation between the Balkan States.

The United Nations Balkans Sub-Commission arrived at Tannina in the Epirus to question 20 guerillas captured during this week's fighting, Reuter's Athens correspondent reported.

The men were said to have been part of the guerillas force which the Greek Government alleged had "invaded" Greece from Albania.

Preliminary investigations have established a case of violation of the Greek frontier when 2,000 guerillas, alleged by the Greeks to have come from Albania, attacked Konitza on Sunday, it was learned today.

"It is by far the most serious border incident we have yet had to investigate", a member of the Sub-Commission said.

"So far, however, no evidence has been offered to prove the existence of the so called "international brigade".

DENY EXISTENCE OF INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE

ATHENS July 18, (U P A.): The Yugoslav news agency Tanjug in a broadcast over Prague radio said that 'the United Press and Reuter's as well as certain reactionary English papers within the last several days have been publishing reports from Greek sources according to which there allegedly was formed in Yugoslavia some kind of International Brigade for intervention in Greece. These reports are false and completely fabricated. The aim of such news is to justify the increasingly strong foreign intervention in Greece and to deceive world opinion."

NEW DELHI, July 19, (U. P. I.): Miss Mridula Sarabhai who had been working till recently under Gandhiji's instructions among the riot stricken people of Bihar, it is understood, has proceeded to Kashmir. Although the real object of her visit to Kashmir is not known, it is presumed in informed Congress circles that she has been deputed on an urgent political work.

SIX BURMESE MINISTERS ASSASSINATED

General Aung San One Of The Victims

ARMED MEN BURST INTO COUNCIL CHAMBER

Meeting Sprayed With Bullets: Miscreants Escape In Jeep

LONDON, July, 19. (Reuter):

Six leading members of the Burma Government were killed and two wounded in Rangoon today when a gang of men burst into the Council Chamber and sprayed a meeting of the Executive Council with bullets.

General Aung San, Vice-President of the Burma Government, was one of those assassinated to-day.

FIVE MEN IN JEEP

The Burma Office announced that the following further information has been received from the Governor of Burma Sir Hubert Rance, regarding "the murderous attack on the members of the Burma Government this morning."

"When the Executive Council was in session a jeep drew up to the main entrance. One man stayed in the jeep and five men, armed with sten guns and two rifles, went upstairs to the Council Chamber."

An armed guard outside the door tried to stop them and was shot. He was badly wounded and could not give any details. The three men armed with Sten guns entered the Council Chamber and sprayed the occupants with bullets. They then made good their escape in the jeep.

CASUALITIES

The following casualities are now confirmed:—

DEAD:

- **U Aung San, Deputy Chairman of the Council.**
- **U Ba Win, Member for Commerce and Supplies.**
- **Abdul Razak, Member for Education and Planning.**
- **Mahn Ba Khaing, Member for Industry and Labour.**
- **Thakin Mya, Member for Finance.**
- **Chn Maung, Deputy Secretary, Transport and Communications Department.**

WOUNDED:

- U Ba Choe, Member for Information.
- The Sawbwa of Hongkong Counsellor for the Frontier Areas.

The casualties were sent to the General Hospital without delay and the situation is reported to have been efficiently handled by the Police.

"There is nothing in the reports so far received to suggest that the situation is not fully under control.

There is as yet no clue to the identities of the assassins.

Tonight King George and the British Government sent messages of sympathy. The Government's message expressed "horror at this dastardly attack."

JAWAHAR REGRETS

NEW DELHI, July 19 (API): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in a statement to-night deeply regretted the assassination of members of the Burmese Executive Council. "This cold-blooded murder of Burmese popular leaders at a time when they were on the eve of their independence is tragic beyond words," he said.

Pandit Nehru warned that "India and Burma and Asia indulge in violence at the peril of their freedom."

He said, "I have learnt with deep grief of the terrible tragedy that took place this morning in Rangoon when a number of gangsters pushed their way into a room where the Executive Council was meeting and shot down General Aung San and a number of other members of the Council. This cold-blooded murder of Burmese popular leaders at a time when they were on the eve of their independence is tragic beyond words. I mourn for Aung San, friend and comrade, who even in his youth had become the architect of Burmese freedom and the acknowledged leader of her people. I mourn also for his comrades who are dead. I mourn for Burma bereft at this critical moment of her chosen leaders, and I mourn for Asia who has lost one of her bravest and most far-seeing sons.

REMINDER OF HORRORS

"This tragedy is a reminder to us of the horrors and disasters that violence and indiscipline bring in their train. They are the enemies of freedom and their offspring are chaos and misery. We in India have passed through terrible days full of violence and atrocity. Let each one of us search his heart and reflect on where this leads to. India and Burma and Asia indulge in violence at the peril of their freedom. All our fair dreams will vanish, if we cannot full ourselves up and think straight and act straight at this critical moment in our history. Above all we have to put an end to all indiscipline and act together and in an organised way to face all anti-social elements and put an end to their activities. This is no time for legal quibbling or for personal rivalry. The present faces us both with its tragedy and difficulty and its hope for the future. It is in this present that we must act if we are to have any future worth living for.

"To the people of Burma I offer sincerest sympathy on my behalf and on behalf of the people of India. India will stand by them in the difficult days ahead."

INDIAN DETAINED IN RANGOON

RANGOON, July 19 (U.P.A.): Abdul Sattar of India was detained by the Immigration Authorities following his arrival here in a B.O.A.C. plane from India yesterday.

Sattar was found entering the country without a permit. He will be sent back to India.

THANKIN NU TO FORM NEW COUNCIL

LONDON, July 19 (Reuter): Burma Governor Sir Hubert Rance has asked Thakin Nu, President of the Burmese Constituent Assembly and General Aung San's righthand man to form a new council.

VICEROY PRESIDES OVER PARTITION COUNCIL

NEW DELHI, July 19 (A.P.I.): The Viceroy presided over a meeting of the Partition Council this morning.

RECONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN GOVT.

TWO SEPARATE GROUPS SET UP

Jawaharlal And Liaquat Ali Khan To Hold Key Posts In 'India' And 'Pakistan'

NEW DELHI, July 19. (A.P.I.): A redistribution of portfolios and the new set-up of Government resulting in "what amounts to two Provisional Governments, one for India and one for Pakistan, each dealing with its own business and consulting the other on matters of common concern", were announced in two communiques, issued from the Viceroy's House, tonight.

The communique announcing the new set-up consisting of two groups representing the two successor Governments of India and Pakistan said:

LINES OF RECONSTITUTION

"In order to facilitate the setting up of the new administration of Pakistan, H. E. the Viceroy has decided, with the concurrence of the Party leaders, that the Interim Government should be reconstituted on the following lines:

The Government will consist of two groups representing the two successor Governments of India and Pakistan.

The two groups will meet separately to consider matters concerning their own territories, and jointly under the chairmanship of the Governor-General to consider matters of common concern.

The existing departments will be manned by the staff who have elected to remain in India, and will be in charge of the members representing India. The personnel who have chosen to serve in Pakistan will be withdrawn from the existing departments and will staff the departments which will be organised at once in Delhi and will be in charge of the Pakistan members of the Cabinet.

TWO PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENTS

There will thus be what amounts to two provisional Governments, one for India and one for Pakistan, each dealing with its own business and consulting the other on matters of common concern".

REDISTRIBUTION OF PORTFOLIOS

The text of the second 'communique' on the redistribution of portfolios is as follows:—

As a result of the reconstruction of the Government H. E. the Governor-General has approved the following redistribution of portfloios.

INDIA.

PANDIT NEHRU—External Affairs, Commonwealth Relations and Legislative;

SARDAR PATEL—Home and Information and Broadcasting and States.

DR. RAJENDRA PRASAD—Food and Agriculture;

MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD—Education.

MR. RAJAGOPALACHARI—Industries and Supplies and Finance;

DR. JOHN MATTHAI—Transport, Railways and Communications;

SARDAR BALDEV SINGH—Defence;

MR. C. H. BHABHA—Works, Mines and Power and Commerce;

MR. JAGJIVAN RAM—To hold portfolios of Labour and Health on return. Until his return, Pandit Nehru will hold temporary charge.

PAKISTAN.

MR. LIAQUAT ALI KHAN—Finance, External Affairs Commonwealth Relations and Defence;

MR. I. I. CHUNDRIGAR—Commerce, Industries and Supplies, Works Mines and Power;

MR. ABDUR RAB NISHTAR—Communications, Railways, Transport, Information and Broadcasting and States;

MR. GHAZANFAR ALI KHAN—Health, Food, Agriculture and Home;

MR. JOGENDRA NATH MANDAL—Legislative, Education and Labour

RAISON D'ETRE OF RECONSTRUCTION

In this connection it is pointed out that the Indian Independence Bill has now received the assent of His Majesty, and it is necessary on practical and administrative grounds to reconstruct the Executive Council of the Governor-General. Indeed, clause (E) of sub-section (1) of section 9 of the Indian Independence Act was specifically designed to enable this to be done.

There are many matters affecting the two new Dominions in respect of which the Governor-General will, between now and the 15th August, require the advice of those who will be responsible for the future administration of the Dominions. A case in point is the adaptation to be made in the Government of India Act, 1935, which as from that date will be the law of the Constitution in the Dominions. The 1935 Act is likely to be adapted in a different way for each of the two Dominions. The adaptation orders and similar orders will be in the nature of orders-in-council, and such orders should naturally be made on the advice of a Council solely concerned with the administration of the territories in question. There are again decisions to be taken in relation to the N.W.F.P. in the light of the result of the referendum now being held there.

Up to this time in matters relating to the implementation of H.M.G.'s statement of June 3, the Viceroy has been acting in consultation with the leaders of political parties. With important decisions requiring to be taken affecting the setting up of the new Dominions this procedure has become unsuitable. It is necessary now that Provisional Governments should be set up at once so that they can take their due share in the organisation of the new set-up, and can take over power on the 15th August without inconvenience or dislocation

Karachi Merchants' Gesture

Appoint Jamshed Mehta As Their Representative

KARACHI July 19. (U.P.I.): With a view to establishing closest co-operation between the trades and Government, the Karachi merchants have appointed Mr. Jamshed Nusserwanjee Mehta as their representative.

Mr. Jamshed will meet the Government officials engaged in building accommodation for the Pakistan Government and ascertain their needs and requirements, and supply them at a fair market price.

The idea is to make little or no use of the Acquisition and Requisition of Essential Articles Ordinance.

SIND GOVT. TAKES OVER OM MANDLI PREMISES

KARACHI, July 19 (API.) The Sind Government has taken possession of Om Mandli premises under the Land Requisitioning Ordinance. Om Mandli had been disbanded when it was declared unlawful early in 1939, but some of its members continued to live with Dada Lekhraj in a bungalow near Clifton, a sea-side resort. The Government has now requisitioned this bungalow along with a number of other buildings, including the bungalow of Mr. H. K. Kripalani, former Chief Secretary of Sind.

DARING GRAB-AND-RUN IN BANK PREMISES

Boy Snatches Away Bag Containing Rs. 15,000, But Fails To Escape

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Only a split-second after he had snatched a cloth bag containing Rs. 15,000 in currency notes from the hands of a Marwari gentleman and handed it over to a member of his "shadow gang", 14-year-old boy was caught at the counter of the Central Bank of India, Flora Fountain, this morning.

The Marwari's shouts summoned to the scene a number of passers-by and Bank's clerks. Only the timely arrival of two Policeman saved the boy from being belaboured by the excited crowd.

The victim, it is reported, had cashed a cheque for Rs. 15,000 and was scanning the last hundred rupee note when the boy, who was operating as the head of a pick-pocket gang, lunged at him and grabbed the bag. Before the Marwari could recover his wits, he saw the bag being tossed on to a prowling youth nearby, who quickly made for the door. But before the boy could do so, the Marwari's shouts brought a large number of persons to the Bank and the boy was apprehended.

The stolen money bag and the other members of the gang, whose number is variously placed as 2, 4 and 6, have still to be tracked.

DIAMOND RING OF MRS. J. R. D. TATA STOLEN

Driver Arrested On Suspicion

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The C.I.D. arrested on Friday Ranchhod Bhana, a driver in the employ of Mrs. J. R. D. Tata, on a charge of theft of a diamond ring, valued at Rs. 7,000, belonging to her.

It was stated that on the 5th July 1947 Mrs. J. K. D. Tata had kept her diamond ring in her dressing table in her room along with other jewellery She found the ring missing on the next day (6-7-47), though the other jewellery was intact. As she could not find it in the house inspite of her search she lodged a complaint with the Gamdevi police.

The accused is a motor driver in the service of Mrs. Tata. Moreover a pocket diary was found in the person of the accused maintained from day to day up to 9-7-'47.

In the diary the accused had mentioned about the loss of the ring on 5-7-'47 though Mrs. Tata came to know of the loss only on 6-7-'47. He had also made a note in his diary on 8-7-'47 that a complaint had been lodged with Gamdevi Police Station in respect of the ring.

Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Presidency Magistrate, at Esplanade Police Court ordered the accused to be remanded into custody.

Alleged Stabber Arrested

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mohamed Ahmed Chottamiya, suspected to be concerned in several stabbing cases in the city was arrested by the C.I.D. on Friday on charges of murder, attempt to murder and abetment.

Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court ordered the accused to be remanded to police custody

"Pseudo City Police Officer Again"

An elderly looking European gentleman, height about 5 ft. 10 inches, stocky build, wearing City Police Officer's riot dress is reported to be responsible for cheating several grocery merchants in the Kandewadi and Girgaum area. Early this month he approached a grocer in a hac. victoria and pretending that he had forgotten his purse, demanded Rs. 12 which he urgently needed to pay for the repairs of his car. Believing him to be a Police Officer attached to Maharbouri Police Station, the grocer gave him the money and as he did not hear from this pseudo Police Officer for sometime, he made enquiries at the Maharbouri Police Station and found, to his consternation, that he had been cheated by an imposter. A similar ruse was practised by the same European gentleman on another grocery shop keeper in the same locality.

Information regarding the whereabouts of this cheat should please be given to Maharbouri Police Station." "Police News"

Alleged Attempt At Suicide By Theft Suspect

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Fearing that the theft of five diamonds which he had committed from Gazdar and Bros., Taj Mahal Hotel, would be detected by his master. Bhawan Singh, a goldsmith employed in the firm, is alleged to have drunk nitric acid to end his life. He was removed at once to G. T. Hospital by one of his room mates. Colaba Police arrested him on charge of attempt to commit suicide.

Mr. K. J. Khambatta Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court ordered the accused to be remanded into Police custody.

"Shop-Lifter" Wanted By Police

John Jerome Fernandes, a sallow complexioned Christian, aged 24 years medium build, long face left upper tooth missing, is wanted by the Palton Road Police on a charge of "shop lifting". He along with 2 accomplices entered a cloth shop on Phirozsha Mehta Road and asked to be shown good quality woollen material. Several varieties of woollen cloth were placed before them for their selection but they gave the impression of undecidedness.

This was merely a ruse to kill time and the moment the Proprietor's attention was claimed by another customer, they secreted several pieces of cloth on their person and left the shop hurriedly stating that they were not satisfied with the selection shown to them. Fortunately, the Proprietor checked the stock in time and realising what had happened raised a hue and cry which was instrumental in the arrest of the two accomplices.

John Fernandez, managed to escape. He is an adept shop lifter and all shop keepers should be on their guard against him. "Police News".

Fatally Stabbed By Thieves

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Kashinath P. Mahajan, a resident of Vetal Wadi, Kalyan, was fatally stabbed in the early hours of yesterday morning by two persons who were described as thieves.

Mrs. Sulochana, the wife of the deceased, informed the City Coroner at an inquest on her husband's body, that the deceased who was a clerk was rushed to the K.E.M. Hospital where he told her that at 4-30 a.m. yesterday he got up with a view to go to the latrine and as he was opening the back door of their residence, he saw two strangers in the room. They were armed with "bhalas" and torch. The deceased cried out 'chor', 'chor' whereupon one of the strangers stabbed him with his 'bhala'. Both of them then managed to escape.

Deceased Mahajan died in the hospital.

The Jury returned a verdict of death due to stab wound inflected by unknown person.

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FUTURE OF CRIMINAL TRIBES

Govt. To Relax Rules Pending Repeal Of Act

The Criminal Tribes Act, 1924, which operates communitywise will be repealed as soon as the Habitual Offenders Act, which it is proposed to enact with a view to keeping effective control over hardened criminals, is placed on the Statute Book. This decision has been taken by the Government of Bombay in pursuance of the conclusion arrived at as a result of the consideration of the recommendations made by the Criminal Tribes Act Enquiry Committee appointed in January last. The Government thinks that the time has now come when whole communities should not be labelled as Criminal and treated as such.

With the repeal of the Criminal Tribes Act, communities which are at present classified as Criminal will be considered, treated and looked after as Backward Classes.

Pending the repeal of the Act following steps will be taken in relaxation of the Criminal Tribes Rules, 1930:—

Registration under the Criminal Tribes Act will be cancelled in the case of the members of criminal tribes' (a) who have no conviction or one conviction; and (b) who have two or more convictions, provided they have behaved well during the last two years.

Members of the tribes declared 'criminal' will in future be registered only if they are classed as habitual offenders.

Only those members of the 'criminal' tribs who are considered as confirmed criminals will be confined to the settlements, under Section 16 of the Criminal Tribes Act.

"Bharat" Publisher Pays Up Security

AHMEDABAD, July 18 (A.P.I.): Mr. Natvarlal N. Desai, Publisher of "Bharat", a Gujarati daily, and keeper of Shree Laxmi-Narayan Printing Press, who was ordered to pay a security of Rs. 6,000 as Publisher and Keeper in respect of an editorial article in the issue of "Bharat" entitled "Down with Pakistan plan", deposited the amount with the District Magistrate today. He got the amount by public subscription.

FIVE ARRESTED FOR CONTRAVENING TRAVANCORE ORDERS

TRIVANDRUM, July 19 (A.P.I.): Five persons have been arrested, one at Changanachery and four at Karunagapalli, for attempting to hold public meetings without the permission of the authorities.

Orders For Release Of Groundnut Cakes

BOMBAY, July 18. (A.P.I.): With effect from July 17, 1947, orders for the release of groundnut cake from oil mills have been issued by the Government in the whole Province of Bombay.

Orders have also been issued to the effect that the oilmillers in the province should not remove oilcake without authority from the Government and that they should send weekly declarations indicating the stock position to the District Magistrates of the districts in which the oil mills are situated. The oil millers in Bombay city and the Bombay Suburban district will send the declarations to the Director of Civil Supplies. Copies of such weekly declarations are also to be sent to the Secretary, Agriculture and Rural Development Department.

The Government has empowered the Additional Director of Civil Supplies (Enforcement) and the officers authorised by him to enter and search the premises of any oil mill in Bombay city and the Bombay Suburban district or seize any articles in respect of which a contravention of these orders is suspected. In the districts, similar powers have been delegated to officers of the status of Mamlatdars and above.

CONTROL ON GRAM AND TUR DALS

The Government of Bombay has removed all control on the prices and movement within the Province of Bombay of Mung, Urid, Masur and their dals. The Orders have been published in the Bombay Government Gazette, Extraordinary dated July 17, 1947. The outstanding quotas of Mung and Masur allotted to this Province by the Government of India under the Basic Plan will, however, be purchased, moved and distributed on Government account.

The existing restrictions on the prices and movements of gram, tur and their dals and products (excluding chuni and chhals) continue.

Tamarind Seed Gum As Sizing Material

India Govt. Grants Licenses To Firms For Production

NEW DELHI, July 18, (API): In order to find suitable sizing material for the jute and cotton yarns as substitute of starch in the textile industry, a detailed investigation was carried out at the forest research institute, Dehra Dun, on tamarind seeds, says a press note. These investigations have resulted in the following processes on tamarind seeds for which the following patents have been taken out and full rights of ownership therein now vest in the Central Government.

(1) 29228—Production of Gum Taminda as suitable substitute for Gum Tragacanth or Carob seed Gum from tamarind seed.

(2) 29629—Production of suitable sizing material for the cotton and jute yarns in the textiles industry.

(3) 29870—Production of creaming agent for concentration of rubber latex from tamarind kernel powder.

The Patents Advisory Committee, Department of Industries and Supplies, Government of India, has considered the question of commercial exploitation of the above patents. A conference in this connection was held on June 4, 1947, in New Delhi, of the existing starch and tamarind seed powder manufacturers for discussing terms and conditions for leasing out these patents for commercial working. On the recommendation of the conference the Government of India has decided to grant non-exclusive licences to all manufacturing firms who may be interested to work out the above patents on the following terms and conditions:—

(A) The essential for grant of licences under these patents will be a minimum production capacity of one ton of tamarind seed powder according to the above patents per working day of eight hours by each firm.

(B) The firms will be allowed to work out the above patents free of Royalty for the first year on condition that a Royalty of one per cent shall be charged on the sale price from each firm thereafter, subject to periodical reviews.

PLEA TO LINK CEYLON RUPEE TO STERLING

India's Conditions Require Severance

COLOMBO, July 18, (Reuter): The Taxpayers Association, Ceylon, has urged Government to sever the link between Indian rupee and Ceylon rupee and initiate immediate action for linking Ceylon rupee to sterling on the basis of one shilling six pence.

In a memorandum submitted to the Governor, the Financial Secretary and leader of the state Council, Mr. D. S. Senanayake, the Association say that they view with great apprehension the possibility of voluntary or involuntary devaluation of the Indian rupee the effect of which would prove "extremely serious and even disastrous to Ceylon."

Though India is bound by the Bretton Woods agreement not to devalue the rupee more than ten percent without international concurrence. The association say it is now open to India to argue that this was an agreement made under British influence and should be reconsidered. "Division of India into two or more sovereign states further alters the position".

Declaring that there appears to be every possibility of involuntary devaluation, the memorandum says devaluation even to one shilling would not cause any material rise in internal prices or property value in India but would be disastrous to Ceylon.

The Association say that they are particularly concerned at the talks at present in progress regarding settlement of sterling balances and feel that any waiver by India quite possibly be associated with substantial devaluation.

After detailing the loss both to Government and trade in Ceylon resulting from a possible devaluation of the Indian rupee, the memorandum stresses the desirability of stability in value of the Ceylon rupee, adding that continued linking to India would not achieve it.

Urging immediate action, the memorandum says that the matter is one of extreme urgency owing to the uncertain future of India and passage of the recent Indian legislation freeing the exchange value of rupee which the association feel has been done "with some definite purpose".

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Adhik Shravan Shud 2, 2003.
Muslim: Ramjan 1, 1366.
Parsi: Behman 20, 1316.
Sunrise: 6-11 a.m. Sunset: 7-19 p.m.
Hightide: 01-02, 13-52. Lowtide: 07-04, 20-06.

Today's Engagements

ALL-INDIA MANUFACTURERS' ORGANIZATION: The Second Quarterly Meeting today at the Office of the Organization today at 10 a.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "Mind-Organ of the Soul" is the subject of a public lecture to be delivered on Sunday evening at 6-15, at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain.

GAUDIYA MISSION: Pandit Vrajasundarji will deliver discourse on "Life and Teachings of Lord Chaitanya Mahaprabhu" in English today (Sunday) at Sree Gaudiya Math Gowalia Tank Road, at 5-30 p.m. Samkirtanam will precede and follow the discourse.

LECTURES BY SWAMI SAMBUDHANANDA: Sunday at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Mission Library Hall, Khar Road. Bhagwat Geeta (in English). At 6 p.m. (S.T.) at Mission Library Hall, Khar Road. (In English Teachings of Bhagawan Shree Ramakrishna Paramahamsa

ARYA SAMAJ, FORT: Religious discussion by Swami Sadanand Saraswati and lecture Dr. N. D. Sabnis, on "Arya Samaj and Young India" today at 9-30 a.m. at the Samaj Hall, Bora Bazar Street.

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE: Discourse in Marathi on "Mind and Absorption" by Mr. B. S. Agnihotri at 4-30 p.m. today (Sunday).

VICHAR VIKAS MANDAL, PAREL: Mr. Anant Kanekar will deliver a lecture on "Future of Maharastra" today (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at the Bombay Gymnastic, Parel.

PRAGATI MANDAL (DADAR): Public meeting on "The Problem of the Adivasis" speaker: Sjt. Wandrekar Cong. M.L.A., today at 5-30 p.m. at "Chhabildas' Girls' High School, Tulsi Pipe Road. Mrs. Godavari Parulekar will speak tomorrow (Monday) at 9 p.m. at Dhuru Hall, Dada

CONDOLENCE MEETING: Presided over by Mr. Bhargavarao Vithalrao Varerkar, today (Sunday) in Bahujana Vihara, Parel, by the Maha Bodhi Society at 5-30 p.m. in commemoration of the death of Prof. Dharmanand Kosambi, a pioneer of Buddhism in Western India, a writer of Buddhist literature in Marathi and a great Pali scholar.

TAXI DRIVERS' UNION: An urgent meeting of the Union at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, today (Sunday) at 10 a.m. to consider the Scheme regarding the formation of the Taxi Association and the conditions which have been stipulated by the Government regarding the issue of new permits to Taxi Drivers only.

ADI ANDHRA SOCIAL SERVICE ASSOCIATION: Public meeting of the Adi Andhra Social Service Association will be held today (Sunday) at 8 p.m. (S.T.) at Jinnah Hall, Vithalbhai Patel Road for the discussion on the subject matter of affairs of Hyderabad State. Mr. Narayanrao Kajrolkar will preside.

GANDHARVA SANGEET MANDAL: Vocal music by Shrimatibai Narvekar today (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at Laxmi Baug, New Bhatwadi.

GAMDA YANE SAPALIGA SANGH: Annual General Body Meeting today (Sunday) at 3 p.m.

ARYA PARISHAD: Special meeting in Gujarati Hindu Stri Mandal Hall, Vithalbhai Patel Road, today (Sunday) at 4 p.m. to consider the question of Hindu Sangathan through the Arya Samaj.

MOGAVEERA VAGVARDHINI SAMITHI: Debate on "Partition of India" today (Sunday) at 10 a.m. at the premises of M. V. Mandali under presidentship of Mr. S. C. Padbidri.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Mr. D. C. Amin will deliver a lecture on "Mundane Astrology" at 5 p.m. today (Sunday) at the Liberty High School, Princess Street.

DADAR SARVAJANIK VACHANALAYA: Social gathering of members in Dhuru Hall, Dadar, today (Sunday) under the presidentship of Mr. N. V. Modak. Dance by Miss Hira Date and party and other variety programmes.

GHATKOPAR MEETING: "Lt. Col. A. B. Gajendragadkar, Commandant, and Capt. J. B. Manekji, Adjutant will address a public meeting of the citizens of Ghatkopar, at the Hindu Sabha Hall, near Railway station, Ghatkopar at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) to-day Sunday on 'Self Protection a Civic Duty'."

SHERIFF'S S. S. "RAMDAS" RELIEF FUND: Contributions to the above Fund should be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, S.S. "Ramdas" Relief Fund, Central Bank of India, Bombay.

MEETING OF KANNADIGAS: Today (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. at Cama Hall, Fort, Smt. Kamaladevi and Sjt. K. S. Karant, Secretary the Socialist Party (Karnatak) will address. Prof. U. U. Bhatt the Socialist member of the B.B.C.C. will preside.

CONGRESS RASHTRABHASHA SAMITI: Gujrathi speaking people are requested to take advantage of free Hindustani classes opened from 20th July 1947 at the Fellowship High School, Gowalia Tank, on Sundays between 3 p.m. and 6 p.m.

WASHING COMPANY GUMASTA MANDAL: General meeting to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 at 42, Kennedy Bridge, Mr. G. G. Mehta will preside at the meeting.

CONGRESS SEVA DAL: 'The G. O. C. of the Congress Seva Dal writes:—

All the old as well as new volunteers of the Congress Seva Dal are hereby informed to see the organisers of their Centres or contact the Headquarters of the Dal (T. No. 45211) to receive instructions in connection with the Government Drive to find out the illegal ration cards in the City. Volunteers are required to give their names and addresses and hours when they will be able to go round with the Rationing Inspectors to verify the declaration forms.

YOUNG RATHESTARS": Jashan ceremony will be performed under the joint auspices of the Wadia Vachha Parent's Teachers' Association and the "Young Rathestars" at the Play Shed of Wadia Vachha School, at 5 p.m. today (Sunday).

Prizes will be given by the Parents T.A.W.V. School to those students from the school who have come first and second on the recent Matriculation Examination, also to the three Zorastrian candidates, Mr. Rusi Jal Taraporewalla, Mr. Bagwadia and Mr. Naval Pirojsha Bamji all of whom were among the first 50 successful candidates in the recent Matriculation Examination.

Miss Shera Merawalla will give lecture on the "Present Political Condition of India and the Parsis . Major S. R. Bamji will preside.

JAIL GUARDS SUSPENDED IN SIND

Sequel To Escape Of Hur Prisoners From Jail

KARACHI, July 19 (API): Some jail guards have been suspended pending official enquiry into the escape of Hur prisoners from certain jails in Sind recently, a Government spokesman said to-day.

The Government has also directed that until further orders no Hur prisoner shall be removed to any court for giving evidence. Some dangerous Hurs who recently escaped from police custody while being taken to the Court for evidence purposes are still at large.

HABIB RAHIMTOOLA TO BE BACK IN BOMBAY ON MONDAY

Mr. Habib Ibrahim Rahimtoola delegate to the Preparatory Committee of the International Conference on World Trade and Employment, and delegate to the World Cereal Conference, Paris is scheduled to arrive in Bombay from Europe on Monday, 21st July.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY, July 20.

BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. Swar Kalika (by D'amel) 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Shridhar Parsekar (Violin) 9-0 G. J. Watve 9-15 Narayanrao Vyas (Bhibhal) 11-0 Film Music 11-45 Natya Parampara (Musical feature written by V. B. Ambekar).

12-15 p.m. Sardar Bai Karadgekar (Bhore jin Allah Brindrabani Sarang) 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Swami Vallabhdas (Gaud Sarang) 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Lunch-Hour Music 4-20 Swami Vallabhdas (Gaud Malhar) 4-45 Mukesh Chand: (Ghazalen) 5-0 Shridhar Parsekar (Violin) 5-15 Programme for children (M) 5-45 Rafi on Clarionet (By L. K. Kunte) 5-55 Locals 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 G. J. Watve 6-30 Rasmandal (Gujarati Garbigeets) 6-45 Mukesh Chand: Ghazalen 7-0 Sardarbai Karadgekar (Puria Dhanashri) 7-30 Shridhar Parsekar (Violin) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Readings from his own poems by Amar Sheikh 8-45 Ek Melo (Feature by B. Veerani) 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B B C News 9-40 Programme Parade 9-45 Air Orchestra (Nilambari Raagmala) 01-0 Symphonic flour Joseph Sdigeti (Violin) and Br. Orchestra.

A public reception was given to Bishop Raymond at C. J. Hall on Friday evening. Photo shows Bishop Raymond with the casket presented to him on the occasion.

"Repression" In Varli Area

Parulekar Demands Withdrawal

Mr. S. V. Parulekar, Secretary of Maharashtra Provincial Kisan Sabha, in the course of a statement says:—

"A second round of repression far more ruthless than before has been unleashed in the Varli area during the last ten days. Hundreds of armed police equipped with modern equipment have been rushed to the area. Police lorries are continuously moving in the area. Hudresd of Varlis who were busy with agricultural operation have been put under arrest.

"There was temporary lull in repression for about a couple of months in that area. Normal conditions were being gradually restored after the announcement by the Prime Minister of the policy of reconciliation on 5th April.

Dacoities have been committed by gangs of professional dacoits from adjoining territory of Daman, Jawar, and Mokhada. The Kisan Sabha and the hundred Varlis who met the press in Bombay on 23rd June, have unequivocally stated that the Varlis were in no way concerned with the dacoities and that they would help Government in arresting the gang of dacoits provided normal conditions and civil liberties are restored.

"The popular Ministry has spurned the offers of co-operation made by the Kisan Sabha from time to time of restoring normal conditions in the area. They have brushed aside unceremoniously the recommendations of the M.P.C.C.

"I, therefore, appeal to all democratic Congressmen and all patriotic sections once again to extend their sympathy and support to the most helpless section of humanity in the province to protest against repression and demand its withdrawal."

PART OF BANGALORE C. & M. STATION RETURNED TO MYSORE

BANGALORE July 19 (API): A part of the Civil and Military station of Bangalore has been already retroceded to Mysore.

The plot on which the Indian Institute of Science stands was to-day handed over to the Mysore Darbar by the Resident on behalf of the Crown Representative. This land of about 375 acres was assigned to the British by the Maharaja at the time Institute was founded

29 POLITICAL PRISONERS TO BE RELEASED IN BENGAL

CALCUTTA, July 19 (API): It is learnt that the East and West Bengal ministries have agreed on the release of 29 out of a total of 34 political prisoners in Bengal. Orders for the release of these 29 prisoners are expected shortly.

AFGHANISTAN'S SECOND NOTE TO BRITISH GOVERNMENT

PESHAWAR, July 18 (API): Not satisfied with the reply of the British Government, the Afghan Government, it is understood, have presented another note to the British Government supporting the right of self-determination of the Frontier Pathans.

A.I.S.F. REPRESENTATIVE FOR PRAGUE

BOMBAY, July 19 (A.P.I.): Mr. Satya-Pal Dang of the All-India Students' Federation is proceeding to Prague to-day by air to attend the youth festival, sponsored by the World Federation of Democratic Youth, to be held from July 26.

RATION CARDS TO BE CHECKED UP

Govt. Step To Stamp Out Irregularities

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The entire staff of Rationing Inspectors in Bombay City and Suburbs will be switched on to carry out a thorough check-up of the ration cards now in use, with a view to stamping out all possible irregularities that have crept into the working of the rationing machinery in Bombay.

The Inspectors will be assisted by volunteers, enlisted from various institutions in the city, to find out the fraudulent use of "ghost" cards and prosecution will be launched against offenders.

This was revealed by Mr. R. N. Samarth, Controller of Rationing, Bombay, in an informal chat with pressmen this morning. During the last five weeks, he added, about 41,000 ration cards were surrendered for cancellation as against the 38,000 normally surrendered during the corresponding period.

Characterising the report enamating from certain quarters to the effect that about five lakhs bogus cards were being used in the city and suburbs as alarmist and not based on facts, Mr. Samarth estimated the number of these cards to be only 20,000.

From enquiries he found that the nomadic tribe of Wadaris, who shift from one part of the city to another in search of work, were the persons mainly guilty of using these cards. He had already taken steps to carry out a check-up of their cards which had so far resulted in the seizure of 5,000 cards. The presence of homeless beggars, in his opinion, did not present a problem at all to the rationing authorities.

The recent disturbances in the city, Mr. Samarth continued, had to a certain extent put out of gear the smooth working of the rationing system, as the Inspectors could not carry out their normal duties effectively. This might have resulted in the use of bogus cards to some extent. During last year there were about 10,000 cases of persons violating rationing rules, out of which only 600 were cases of bogus cards, others being offences of a minor nature.

Accounting for the low figure of bogus cards he had given as against the alarmist figures contained in reports appearing in the Press, he said that the off-take of food grains at present was below Bombay's allotted quota, namely, 80 per cent. On an average one lakh cards per month were being issued now as against 80,000 in 1946. This increase was obviously due to the influx of population in the city.

Mr. Samarth assured that every possible step would be taken to eliminate leakages from grain shops and irregularities in the supply of rations to hotels. Rations would not be given to card-holder unless the declaration form was filled up satisfactorily, he concluded.

Ration Card Holders

Government of Bombay has issued an order under the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 requiring each Head of the family and household in Bombay City and Bombay Suburban District to furnish information in the prescribed declaration form in respect of all persons in the household who hold permanent ration cards for foodgrains and other rationed articles.

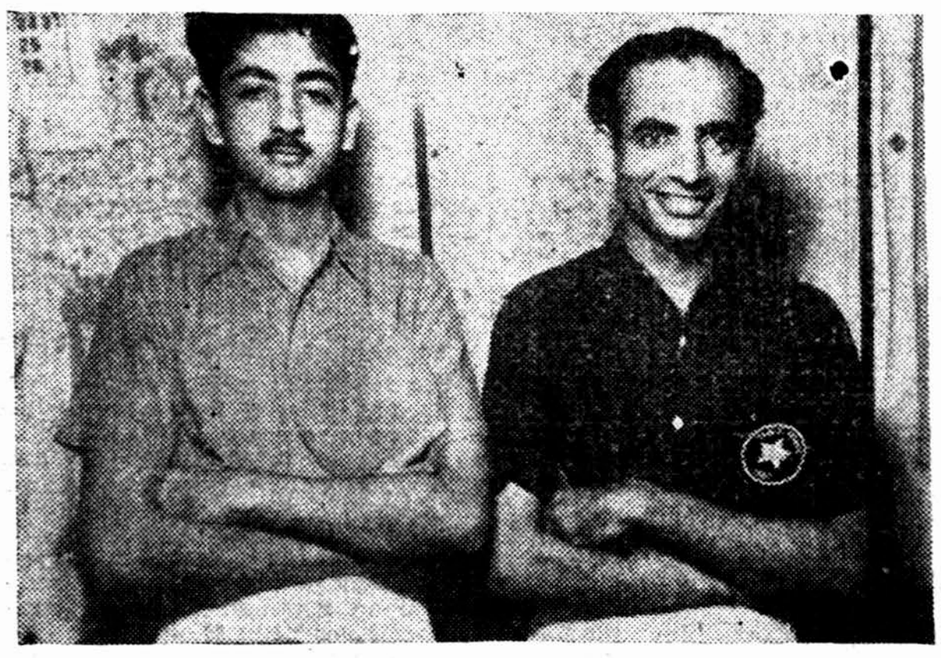
The Controller of Rationing, Bombay has also issued directions under that Order regarding the manner of making the declaration. The manner of making the declaration is the same as has been already announced

The Government of Bombay has also issued necessary orders under the Bombay Rationing Order, 1943, the City of Bombay Rationing Regulation, 1943 and the Bombay Suburban District Rationing Regulation, 1943 by which the Authorised Retail Distributors have been prohibited from supplying rationed articles on the foodgrains ration cards if they are not duly stamped

All the Heads of Families and households in Bombay City and Bombay Suburban District are therefore requested to make the necessary declarations in time

The notifications referred to above are being published in Part I of the Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary dated 19th July 1947, says the Press Note issued by the Supply Commissioner, Bombay

BYCULLA Y. M. C. A. TABLE TENNIS



MEN'S DOUBLES: Mr. U. M. Chandarana (right and R. Khatau who beat K. H. Kapadia and D. H. Kapadia.

MEN'S SINGLES: Mr. D. H. Kapadia who beat P. S. Varde.

Workers Clash At Batanagar

Over Sixty Injured

CALCUTTA, July 19 (API): Over 60 persons were injured in a clash between two groups of workers at Batanagar, about twelve miles from Calcutta, to-day. Some of the cases are serious

The clash, according to a press statement issued by the Bata Mazdoor Union, took place between non-strikers and strikers in the dispute in the Bata Shoe Factory which has now ended after lasting 105 days. It stated that a number of non-strikers, armed with lathis, iron rods and other weapons, raided the family quarters of the other group, broke open the doors of many quarters and looted and destroyed property therein.

The trouble, according to police sources, originated when a number of workers who left their quarters during the strike, went back to occupy them. There was a clash between them and the group in occupation of the premises during the strike.

Three arrests have so far been made in this connection

FIRST INDIAN STEAMER SAILS FOR AMERICA

CALCUTTA, July 17.

The Scindia Company's new steamer "Jalakanta" sailed from Calcutta for America yesterday (Wednesday) with over 7,000 tons of cargo and manned mostly by Indian crew. This is the first Indian owned and managed vessel to sail from this port for America

JAGLAL CHOUDHURY IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, July 19, (A.P.I.): Mr. Jaglal Choudhury, the Bihar Minister, who arrived here yesterday, met Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh, Chief Minister and other members of the West Bengal Cabinet, and discussed problems affecting Bihar refugees in Bengal.

Mr. Choudhury also saw East Bengal Ministers and discussed the subject with them.

BURMA MAKE PROFIT FROM RICE EXPORT

RANGOON, July 19, (Reuter): The Burmese Government-sponsored Rice Project Board has contributed Rs. 5,50,00,000 to Burma's Rehabilitation Funds out of the profits of this year's rice export trade, it was announced today.

Rice exports from Burma for the first six months of this year totalled 600,000 tons.

PRIVATE TRADE WITH ROUMANIA

NEW DELHI, July 19. (A.P.I.): The Government of India have authorised persons and concerns in this country to resume private trade with Roumania subject to the export, import and financial regulations at present in force in India, says a Press Note.

Money and property derived from future trading transactions with Roumania have been exempted from control of the British Indian Custodian. but this exemption does not apply to Roumanian money and property already subject to his control, as well as income arising therefrom.

Britain Living Beyond Her Means

Axe May Fall On Social Services

LONDON, July 19, (Reuter): British businessmen and economists believed more and more this week that Britain's internal development schemes and social services including housing would have to be cut, writes Sydney Campbell, Reuter's Financial Editor.

The City of London says that however fully the Marshall Aid-to-Europe Plan may succeed and, leaving aside all questions of "socialism" the United States will not pay for these schemes and the British cannot.

The rapid disappearance of the American loan means that Britain has been living beyond her means. Many Authorities have pointed out that the balance of payments in merely a sympton of internal inflation. Britain's gap can never be filled by import cuts because they attack only the symptom.

The tobacco cut fills about two percent of the gap. The Newsprint cut fills about one half percent of it, and as Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade, said on behalf of the Government in defending the Newsprint cut: "There really is not else left to cut."

Experts believe that trying to fill the remaining 97 and one half percent of the gap by import cuts would mean cutting rations by about a third and reducing imports of essential raw materials. Besides being socially and politically disruptive this "cure" would aggravate the disease by reducidg the already inadequate incentives to production and by sheer shortage of raw materials for production.

Leading businessmen and economists say that the necessary cuts cannot come in consumption, but must come in capital expenditure and particularly Government spending overseas. On the latter, Britain's biggest Trade Union this week urged a cut in the Army, while the British Government's desire to broaden the Anglo-American talks on the Ruhr coal confirmed the widespread opinion that sooner rather than later Britain will find it impossible to go on paying half the cost of the fused Anglo-American Zone of Germany.

Many cuts in capital development would have to be in "social" rather than in "productive" schemes.

The Marshall Plan is for investment to restore Europe to self-supporting productivity, not for gifts to keep Europe going.

It was made clear by Mr. William Clayton, United States Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, in London that among the housing schemes for example only those in British Industrial District, specifically designed to bring more men into coal mining or to relieve other production bottlenecks, could have equal priority with housing in the Ruhr or even possibly despite the iron curtain, in the Polish coalfield.

Barring continuous inflation, the money available for capital development is the sum of home savings plus the value of imports on credit and reducing the capital development automatically reduces imports on credit.

The city this week increasingly doubted whether there was any other way of reducing them to the necessary degree.

U.S. Left-Wing Leader Assassinated

SEOUL, (Korea), July 19 (Reuter): Lyuh Woon Hyung, a popular left-wing leader in the United States occupied southern half of Korea, was assassinated this afternoon while driving past the East Gate in Seoul.

A lone assailant fired twice through the traffic and afterwards escaped. Lyuh died on his way to hospital.

LEAGUE CLAIMS VICTORY IN FRONTIER REFERENDUM

PESHAWAR, July 19, (A.P.I.): The Referendum has concluded throughout the Province. The counting of votes is expected to be completed by this evening. The result will be announced on July 20.

The Muslim League claims to have won the Referendum by a majority of about 60 per cent.

MIR OF KHAIRPUR DEPOSED

NEW DELHI, July 19. (A.P.I.): The Mir of Khairpur, His Highness Mir Faiz Muammad Khan Talpur, being insane, the Crown Representative has decided it is necessary to depose him, says a 'communique' issued by the Political Department today. His Majesty the King Emperor has recognised the succession of the Mir's fourteen year-old son to the Gadi.

Dalmia Buys Over "Daily Gazette"

KARACHI, July 19 (UPI): Seth Ramkrishin Dalmia Jain has bought over 'The Daily Gazette', Karachi, from the firm of Messrs. Edulji Dinshaw, Parsi merchants.

Mr. M. S. M. Sharma will continue as the Managing Editor of the journal.

URDU—PAKISTAN'S NATIONAL LANGUAGE

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) July 18 (API.)

The official language of the Pakistan Government and the medium of instruction of Pakistan Universities would be Urdu, said Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed, Rector of the Aligarh University in an interview today.

MR. BRELVI'S REGRET

BOMBAY, July 19 (API). "Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Editor in Chief "The Bombay Chronicle" has sent the following telegram to Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Acharya J. B. Kripalani :—

Extremely distressed report Congress Party members Constituent Assembly have decided Hindi in Devnagari script should be national language India. Earnestly request, in true national interest, adherence to provision Congress Constitution Hindustani in Devnagari or Urdu script should be national language".

PROGRESS OF MEDICAL RESEARCH IN INDIA

Nutritional Studies Reveal Quantitative And Qualitative Deficiencies In Common Diet

"In many fields of preventive medicine, technical and socio-economic, many countries of the world are making rapid strides towards attaining what is termed 'positive health'," states the Report, of the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India, for 1945, recently published.

In India, during recent years, there has been a widening of the scope of medical research. The small beginnings of a purely bacteriological research are expanding into bio-chemical investigations, nutritional studies, diet surveys and field investigations, including those of a social nature.

DIET SURVEYS

Diet surveys carried out during the year by nutrition research workers have helped to provide valuable information on the dietetic habits and the nutritional status of the people. For instance, it has been found that the calorie intake of some 50 per cent of families is below the required standard, and that even when the diet is quantitatively adequate it is almost invariably ill-balanced, containing a preponderance of cereals and insufficient foods of higher nutritive value. The intake of milk, pulses, meat, fish and vegetables is generally insufficient.

In spite of unsettled conditions created by the war, voluntary organizations continued to play an important role in the field of public health in the year under review. Besides providing specific services such as those for maternity and child welfare and the curative treatment of afflicted people, these voluntary organizations also direct their efforts to the problems of health education. The report states that such organizations are particularly desirable in India where the population is largely rural because, through voluntary effort, the message of health is likely to be carried home to these people.

'GOLDEN GANG' RUN TO EARTH?

KARACHI, July 19, (U.P.I.): A golden gang of dare-devil offenders has been run to earth by the Sind police and several persons calling themselves as military officers from the Punjab have been arrested. The 'modus operandi' of the gang used to be to arrest a big Zamindar or Shahookar on a forged warrant and then negotiate his discharge on a fat price. The gang was operating in the mofussil till they arrested Rai Sahib Manghirmal, a shrewd Zamindar of Manjhand village in Dadu District, who on his turn laid a trap for them. The arrested persons include one Qureshi son of a retired police officia'

Nationalise Some Industries On August 15

BENARES, July 18 (A.P.I.): "There would be no spontaneous expression of joy among the people of fifeenth August unless a declaration is made by the Government that the administration thereafter would be run for their benefit" said Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, socialist leader, addressing the students of the Benares Hindu University.

He suggested that the declaration should at the same time give proof of Government's intention by abolishing zamindari or nationalising certain industries. But unless that kind of gesture was made by Government the man in the street would not feel that India was entering the temple of freedom.

Full Survey Of Kansa Rock Waters

MOVE TO LOCATE THE SPOT OF TRAGEDY

Nine More Survivors Of "Ramdas" Traced Near Uran

BOMBAY, Saturday: A combined aerial, surface and under water survey of the Kansa Rock (Gull Island) waters where the ship "Ramdas" foundered will be made, tomorrow morning, if the weather and tide permit.

The object of the operation is to locate the spot where the "Ramdas" lay with, what is believed to be, more than 400 passengers in her hold. The survey will also enable the authorities to examine the possibility of salvaging her and thus eliminate chances of a danger to other ships.

A large number of relatives and friends of those who were aboard the ill-fated ship, the "S. S. Ramdas" stormed the booking office of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company at the Ferry Wharf and staged a demonstration this morning. The demonstrators were, however, pacified by the officers of the Company who assured that every facility would be given to friends and relatives to convince themselves about the fate of the victims.

Nine more survivors of the tragedy that overtook the S.S. "Ramdas" on Thursday morning have been traced. Eighty-three persons have so far reached Bombay and their names and addresses have been recorded by the Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Company.

Hopes of any further survivors are considered remote, although one of the survivors who reached Bombay stated that he had seen a whole bus full of people who had escaped drowning at Dharamtar.

Commander Mills, Principal Marine Officer, has conducted a preliminary examination of ten of the survivors. The Captain and the Chief Officer will appear before the Senior Nautical Surveyor this afternoon. The report of these preliminary investigations will be submitted to the Government of India within a week.

A meeting of the leading citizens of Bombay has been called by Mrs. Mithan Lam, Sheriff of Bombay, at the Sheriff's office on Tuesday, when concerted measures for the relief of the victims, will be devised.

BOOKING OFFICE STORMED

Out of the crew of 47 and 18 stewards' staff and four checkers, making a total of 69 non-passengers, 37 have been definitely traced. Thirty-two are still on the missing list

A large number of relatives and friends of the victims, who obviously were under the impression that the proportion of the ship's personnel which had escaped the watery grave, was comparatively larger than the proportion of drowned and, perhaps, were suspicious on that account, swarmed the booking office of the company at Ferry Wharf about noon to-day and staged a demonstration.

The company's officers, who felt that this attitude of the public against the surviving crew was due to propaganda carried out by a section of the Press, however, succeeded in pacifying the angry crowd.

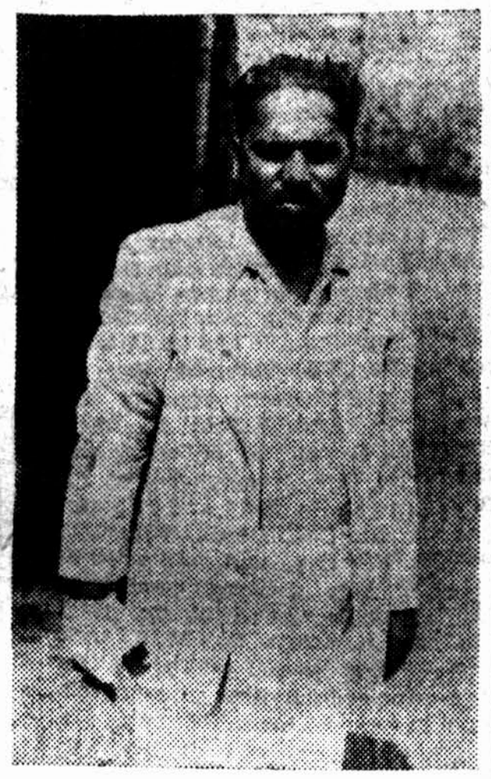
The management has undertaken to give to the friends and relatives every facility to convince themselves about the fate of the survivors. A launch is leaving this afternoon with such of the relatives who wish to visit the spot and the coastal area of Kolaba to search for the missing.

Ferry service which had been suspended since the news of the tragedy, was resumed to-day when a steamer with 150 passengers left for Dharamtar

It is learnt that there were on board 1,100 life jackets, six life-buoys and two boats, comprising the life saving equipment. But due to the suddenness of the tragedy, very few could obviously avail themselves of these devices.

SEA GIVING UP ITS DEAD

Now that the monsoonish weather has subsided the sea is slowly giving up its dead. A dead body was recovered near Ballard Pier at 10 p.m. on Friday From the fact that a gold stud, a pair of gold cuff links and a broken gold pocket watch were found on this body, it is surmised to be that of a passenger of the upper class.



Mr. SULEMAN IBRAHIM, Captain of the ill-fated "Ramdas".

About the same time, a B.P.T. Try Boat, "Zephyr" brought four more bodies picked off South Karanja Buoy earlier in the evening. About this morning 22 bodies were noticed floating in the stream near the Sunken creek. Two more were found floating at Pirpau. Police and Port Trust craft and Naval craft have been dispatched to recover these.

Four bodies were landed at Ferry Wharf by a Port Trust boat; six which were washed ashore at Butchers' island were also brought this morning. Firefloat Number one and Number two of the Bombay Port Trust, under the command of Senior Pilot Miekle and Port Inspector Kellard, have picked up ten bodies including that of one woman and child. They are going out for one more search this afternoon.

Commander Mills believes that a number of bodies will be trapped in the submerged wreckage which has not yet been located.

28 dead bodies have been brought to the city morgue to enable relatives to identify. One of them has already been identified as that of Janu Chagya. Bloated and stinking, the bodies present a ghastly spectacle. Both at the morgue and near the Ferry Wharf and Ballard Pier, relatives are waiting in perplexed anxiety.

9 MORE SURVIVORS

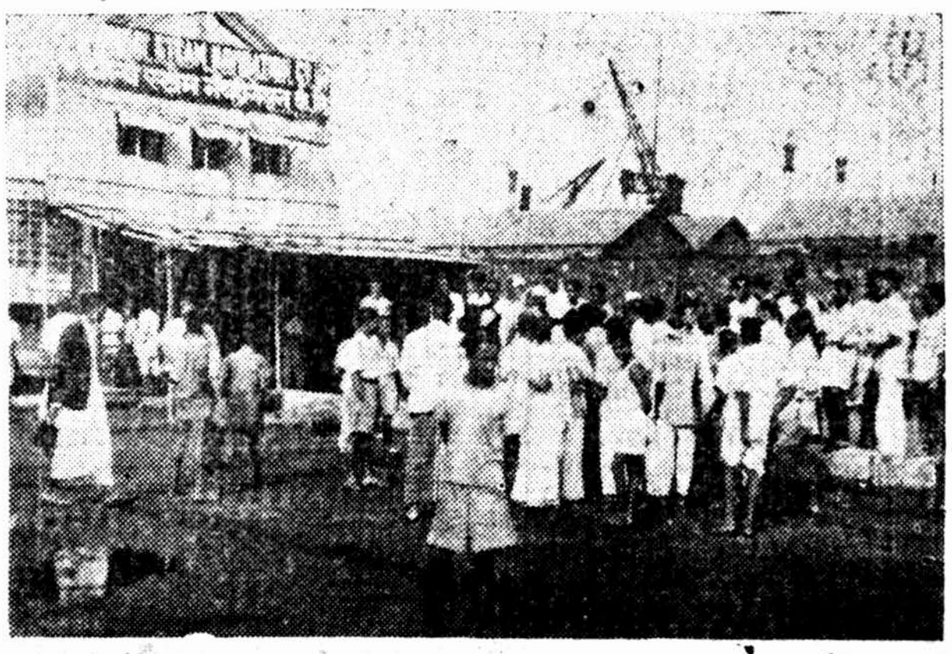
Nine survivors of the ill-fated S.S. "Ramdas", in addition to the 19 rescued at Karanja and Pirwadi reported yesterday, were rescued and four bodies of victims were picked up near Uran to-day, according to a communication from the District Magistrate of Kolaba.

AERIAL AID

Aerial aid will be summoned tomorrow to spot out the wreckage of the S.S. "Ramdas" which has so far defied all efforts by sea craft to locate it.

Weather permitting, an aeroplane will reconnoitre the area while Naval, Port Trust and Company's vessels will conduct a joint search, practically combing the entire sea-bed where the foundered ship ought to be lying as indicated by the bearings given by her Captain.

This combined operation has been necessitated as the ship is a danger to navigation as long as she rests at the bottom of shallow waters where at flood tide the soundings average about 5 fathoms. The possibility of salvaging the ship will also be explored. Soundings all around the vicinity of the disaster will be taken and divers will feel the sea-bed for the wreckage.



A huge crowd anxiously waiting outside the docks to inquire about their relatives involved in the shipping disaster.

RELIEF WORK FOR VICTIMS

ALIBAG, July 18 (A.P.I.): Mr. G. D. Tapase, Minister for Industries, Fisheries and Backward Classes, left for Uran today and visited Alibag, Rewas, Mandwa, and Sasawna, to arrange for the relief of the victims of S.S. "Ramdas" which sank near Kansa on Thursday.

The Minister met the Captain of S.S. "Mira", Mr. Ramji, who rushed with a launch to the rescue of the victims. Mr. Ramji is reported to have saved many lives at the risk of his own. On one occasion he jumped into the sea to get an entangled rope out of his propeller.

The Collector of Kolaba, Mr. T. T. Kothawala and Mr. D. N. Kunte, Parliamentary Secretary went round the spot where "Ramdas" sank.

Mr. Tapase, along with two Parliamentary Secretaries and the Director of Fisheries, Dr. Sethna, visited all the places and arranged relief for the victims, who were picked up alive.

Local Congress Committees and also Muslim League committees have started relief work at different centres.

The General Manager of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company Ltd. called on the Home Minister, Mr. Morarjee Desai, this afternoon at the Secretariat and explained to him the circumstances which led to the capsizing of S.S. "Ramdas" off Kansa on Thursday morning.

Further List Of Survivors

BOMBAY, July 19 (API.) Following are the names of persons rescued at different places and by the different steamers, says the Director of Publicity in a press note:

S. S. "GANGA": Y. R. Bhide, Kasam A. Burjun, Mahadeo Malhari Chaughule, Dharma Janu Bholen, Maya Malhari Chaughule, Kashinath Tukaram Bhogaonkar, Chintaman Moreshwar, Hari Govind Bhagat, R. D. Kathe, Mohammad Khsim Gajali, Balu Anu, Mohammad Kunjee, Daud Umar, Keshav Tukaram Narkar, Kashinath Laxman Mahadik, G D Nathur, R G Uajsad, J P Nakte H T Jadhav, S H Parera, K G Wani, Ibrahim Mohammad Maldeer, M H Gavde, H G Bhagat, Felix Dias, G A Ranade, Dadu Halde, Fajal Ahmed, Nizamuddin B Nakhawa, Ibraham Mohammed Sale, Kazi Badruddin Kazi Alli, Mohammad Ibrahim Kazi, Baba Kamruddin, Abubakar Modak, Bapu Bama Patil, Govind Bali Mhatre.

S. S. 'MIRA": Sheikh Suleman Ibrahim Captain, Adam Bhai Chief Officer, Abdul Rashid Third Officer, Lalu Ramji, Dulas Kanji, Shankar Raghunath, Fakira Shravan, Devji Soma Dhamne, Usman Shabuddin, Hasan Malbari, Ghangu Vithoo, Usha Manji, Ganpat Masnya, Hasain M.ya, Laxman Janu, Hari Changu, Tukaram Hiru, Sheikh Mohamed Dadamiya, Laxman Joma, Hasan Mohammad, G Dhondeo, Dattatray Kamaji, Mohamed Ali, Ganpat Tukaram, Dattatraya Padaji, Maruti Rama, Nijam Amar, Nizamuddin Balumia.

S. S. 'LAXMI': Purushottam Amatsi Shan, Krishna Dagdu, Hasanmaia, Ramchandra Pandurang Tiwri, Fransco J Rodrik, Hari Ganpat Mhatre, Dharmaji Naik Janu.

BROUGHT BY 'MACHWA': (Country Craft): Suleman Abdulia Dhanse, Sheikh Daud Abdulia, Hussein Inus Mahmunkar, Ibrahim Ismayala Tindel, Mohamed Hussein Kaswale, Govind Laxman Lawande, Ramchandra Pandurang, Bhikya, Shiva.

ARRIVED FROM KARACHI: Shankar Dharma Mokal. Dharma Nagpu Patil.

BROUGHT INTO VAISHYA VIDYASHRAM: Daggu Balu Shinde, Pandurang Sakharam Pati, Abdul Rahiman Mohamed, Krishna Bapu Narwekar, Mohamed Jafar Sheikhahmed Kondekar, Dhondu Janu Chavan, Dharma Keshav Mokal, Vithoba Lakhma Mandavkar, Rama Sonu Dhamne, Sheikh Abdulla Bandumia Khamkar, Usman Bala Kazi, Vasudeo Yeshwant Nikam, Police Sub-Inspector, Dahanu, Keshav Govind Vaidya.

INDOOR PATIENTS AT CIVIL HOSPITAL, ALIBAG: Khuda Mira Sardarkhan, Narayan Sakharam, Makhan Abdullakhan, S Pareira, Ibrahim Mohd. Salya, and S K Inamdar.

The survivors at Pirwadi and Karanja from "Ramdas" are as follows:

Gopal Dharma Koli, Vishwanath Tukaram Malegaonker, Francis Drying, Rama Rangya Nigad, Rama Hangu, Fakruddin Baba Kapre, Kashram Bapaji Kondaji, Laxman Yesuji Watave and M G Mali.

Charity Show At Metro In Aid Of 'Ramdas' Tragedy

To bring relief to the dependents of the victims and destitute survivors of the "Ramdas" disaster, RKO Radio Pictures and Metro-Goldwyn Mayer have sponsored an all-cartoon show at the Metro Cinema on Saturday, August 2nd at 10 a.m. the entire proceeds of which will be donated to one of the special relief funds

BRING BACK HINDUSTAN & PAKISTAN TOGETHER

Karanjia's Call To Intellectuals

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The first anniversary of the Oriental Government Security Life Co. Ltd., (Head Office) Employees' Union was celebrated this evening at the Sundrabai Hall. Mr. R. K. Karanjia, who presided, appealed to the common man to rise and endeavour to bring back Hindustan and Pakistan together. He urged that it was the duty of the educated people to carry the message of the New India to workers and toilers in other fields.

Mr. S. S. Mirajkar declared that trade union was not a 'tea or coffee club or a university union', but it was primarily an organ of struggle to protect the interests of employees and working class. Referring to the disparity between the highest and the lowest salaries he suggested that the Government should fix maximum and minimum wages.

Appealing to the middle class workers to link up their movement with the working class movement Mr. Dinkerrao Desai remarked that unless wages of the working class were increased substantially the salary of the middle class employees could not be increased.

Mr. S. S. Kavlekar, leader of the Postmen's Union, criticising the attitude of the Oriental employees during the Empire India Insurance Co. strike said it was highly deplorable that they had sold their soul for a mess of pottage.

Later, the cultural Squad of the Union presented a programme of variety entertainment and physical culture demonstrations were given by Prof. T. H. Sarkari.

PUNJAB PARTITION WORK IN PROGRESS

LAHORE, July 19, (A.P.I.): For the purposes of partition the office of the Accountant-General Punjab, is being split up into two separate organisations, one for the East Punjab and the other for the West.

The work in this connection is being carried out rapidly by Mr. R. C. Khanna, the present Accountant-General, acting in consultation with Mr. Bashir Ahmad, representing the interests of West Punjab. It is expected that the two offices will function as separate units from August 15.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD
MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-
To be paid in advance

MATRIMONIAL

Wanted suitable match for highly educated daughter of Sikh Officer. No dowry or caste restrictions. Box No. 6514. "Bombay Chronicle".

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted an Incharge for our Department controlling several Sugar Mills. Qualifications: At least a B.Sc. with Administrative experience of Sugar Industry in a responsible position for 10 years. Should be acquainted with technical aspects of Sugar Manufacture and should be able to organise and supervise subsidiary industries like 'Confectionery' etc. Integrity, grit, stamina for travel and hard work and impressive personality are other essential qualities required in the applicant. Pay according to qualifications. Interview at Calcutta at candidate's own expense. Apply with full particulars and references to Box No. 4505, C/o "Bombay Chronicle".

PERSONAL ADLETS

For Personal Affairs, Either Sex, Contact Dr. Bhavalkar, Vadekar Building, Girgaum Naka Bombay 4. 6540

MEDICAL ADLETS

Get authorized degrees M.B.B.S., L.M.S., B.Sc. etc., in Homoeopathy. Ayurvedic, Unani. Prospectus free. Hom University. Sialkot. 6460

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES

"It's a Wonderful Life" "Egg and I" and six more full film stories, in July issue on sale rupee one. Also Claudette Colbert recipe booklet free. Screen story magazine, 43, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. 6541

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents to sell the remaining shares of Aryan Silk and Cotton Mills Ltd. 12 Chowringhee Square. Calcutta. a progressive national concern.—paying Dividends Apply sharp to Managing Agents (2961)

Wanted Agents for sale of our high quality Cigarette in every city and town. Write for samples and agency terms to Oriental Tobacco Co., Cawnpor 4356

PROPERTY FOR SALE

For Sale One House Consisting of Seventeen Rooms with Water and elec. laid. Rent Rs. 100/- p.m. In a very Good Locality of Campbellpore (Attock) in Pakistan. Send Offers C/o. Box No. 4504, "Bombay Chronicle".

For Sale, in U.P. One Paper Mill, of Indian Manufacture, complete with necessary buildings and residential quarters for officers and labour. Producing capacity two Tons per day. Price Seven lacs or near offer. Apply Box No. 6537, "Bombay Chronicle"

MACHINERIES FOR SALE

Ice Plant, for Immediate Sale, one 25 ton Ammonia Compressor by Messrs. L. Stern & Co.. Ltd., of Glasgow. with 100 B.H.P electric Motor, R.P.M. 730 by Messrs. Crompton Parkinson, England. For full particulars, apply to A. Majeed Paul, Catering Contractor, N S. Railway, Secunderabad Deccan. (6492)

BUSINESS OFFERS

Offers invited for a Complete new Sugar Mills 700 Tons capacity with buildings and residential quarters in U.P. The Mill has got a big agricultural Farm with Tube-wells, Tractors and other implements. Apply Box No 6537, "Bombay Chronicle"

MISCELLANEOUS

Forgery Cases: Reputed Lawyers consult: Cyril G. Bhan Examiner of Disputed Handwritings etc. 32, Empress Road. Lahore. 20 years experience. High Court Judgments among credentials. 6536

Learn magic, conjuring and card tricks by post. Send 2 1/2 annas stamps for illustrated catalogue; The Magical Den. 7, Pensioners' 5th Lane, Washermanpet, Madras. (6431)

PUBLIC NOTICES

G.I.P. RLY.—TENDERS

THE DEPUTY GENERAL MANAger (Grainshops) G.I.P. Railway, Bombay V.T., will receive tenders on the prescribed form upto 1 p.m. on 26-7-1947 for the supply of Potatoes and Onions at the Railway godown at Wadi Bandar and at the grainshops at Kalyan, Thana, Dombivili, Karjat, Neral, Kasara and Vasind. Tender documents may be obtained free of charge from the above office. (4499)

NOTICE

THE FOLLOWING Electrical Generating sets complete to be disposed of to the highest bidders.

(1) One 1000 KW Escher Wyss Lahmeyer Turbo Generator Set. 3000 Volts 50 cycles. 3000 revs. 3 Phases, 242 Amps. S.P. 150 Lbs. pipes; fittings valves, etc. and a certain amount of spares.
(2) Two Bellis & Morcom sets 250 KW. 2000 volts. 50 cycles 375 revs. 3 phases, S.P. 100 lbs.
(3) One Bellis & Morcom set 312 KVA. 2300 Volts. 50 cycles. 375 revs. 3 phases. S.P. 100 lbs.
(4) One Bellis & Morcom set 188 KVA. 2300 Volts. 50 cycles. 428 revs. 3 phases. S. P. 150 lbs.

All above are in working order and details of Generator Panels, switches, pipes, valves, etc., etc., can be obtained from the Office of the Superintendent, Coal Department, The Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., 102-A, Clive Street, Calcutta. 4476

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE BANKS' ASSOCIATION

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a full-time Secretary for the Association on Rs. 150-25-250. The candidate must be a Commerce Graduate with Banking experience. Preference will be given to one possessing previous experience of secretarial work and office correspondence. Any candidate called for interview will have to appear at his own expense and selected candidate will be on probation for six months.

Applications should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary of the Association, Post Box No. 472, Bombay, and should reach on or before the 25th July, 1947.

V. P. VARDE,
Hon. Secretary.

Bombay, 11th July, 1947. (4433)

GERMIDO SOAP
STOPS ITCHING IN 10 MTS.
CURES PREVENTS
SKIN DISEASES

Ringworm, Scabies, Eczema, Prickly heat, Pimples, Dandruff, etc. Prevents loss of hair. Kills lice on head. Stockists: PERRY & CO. LTD., Grant Rd., Tram Term. Bombay, D. MACEDO & CO., Poona, PUNDIT SHAH & CO., Three Gates Ahmedabad. Trade enquiries to GERMIDO LABORATORY, P. B. 1361, Madras.

2ND SHOW OF POPULARITY
KAPDI-KALA-MANDAL
presents
GAURI SHANKAR INDIAN BALLET
AT
SUNDRABAI HALL
TODAY at 10 a.m.

GAURI SHANKAR first prize-winner of the International Olympic now comes with

Sitadevi, Asmat Maya Devi. Shyama, Kanta, Veetha, Rameshwar, Ramdhan, Mohanlal, K. D. Survey and others.

Tickets are available at the Hall
Rates: Rs. 1-4, 2-8, 5, 8 & 10.
Don't miss this chance

NEWS FROM CITY MARKETS

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, July 19.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed. Privately Tata Steel Defds. were placed at Rs. 2195 and later were quoted at Rs. 2185. Bombay Dyeing shares were placed at Rs. 1170 and Indian Iron were quoted at Rs. 36|12.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, July 19.

The local cotton market opened quiet at Rs. 449/8 for September delivery on reports that Japan will not be able to buy large quantities of our cotton. There was scattered buying and September was quoted at Rs. 450/4.

Later on there was increased selling and option dealers were also sellers as the settlement day is drawing near. September declined at Rs 447. Closing quotations at 2 p.m were as under:—

I.C.C. July	442	8	0
I.C.C. September	447	0	0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, July 19.

The produce market was very steady with very good cash demand. The position of groundnut supply is becoming strong and unless exports are stopped, there will be serious shortage. Groundnuts Khandesh were quoted at Rs. 36|4 Coromandal and Bold were placed at Rs. 35|8. November December delivery Khandesh quality was quoted at Rs. 31 while Bold were done at Rs. 30|10. Groundnut oil ready was quoted at Rs. 21|4. July delivery at Rs. 20|12. August at Rs. 20|14 and September at Rs. 21. Castorseeds September opened at Rs. 156|8 and improved at Rs. 156|14. May delivery opened at Rs. 136|8 and advanced at Rs. 137|6. Ready quotation was Rs. 34|10 and Cawnpore Bold were quoted at Rs 31|14. Castorseed oil first pressing Rs 24 and Commercial quality was Rs 20|6. Linseed ready was quoted at Rs. 32. July August business was done at Rs. 31|13 and September October at Rs. 31|4. Linseed oil was quoted at Rs. 20|2.

AHMEDABAD SHARE MARKET CLOSED.

AHMEDABAD, July 19.

Market remained closed. Deferred is privately quoted at Rs. 2205 with firm tendency while mill shares ruled quiet.

NEW YORK SEED PRICES.

NEW YORK, July 18, (U. P. A.): With the exception of black pepper which was quoted at 31-1/2 to 32 cents, prices of other seeds remained unchanged on the New York market today.

In the black pepper market, futures closed inactive and unchanged. Closing prices: July 32 nom.; September 29 nom.; October 28 bid; December, January 25 bid; March and May 27 nom

WORTH STREET WITNESSES PERSISTENT DEMAND FOR TEXTILES.

NEW YORK, July 18, (U. P. A.): The mill acceptance of the printcloths for delivery through the first half of next year emphasized persistent demand for textiles on the Worth Street Cotton Cloth Market today. Sales of thirty-nine inch eight-square four-yard prints were reported at 25 cents a yard, delivery through the second quarter

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 18.

October	34.71+11
December	34.23+24
January	33.79+25
March	33.95+23
May	33.60+28
July	32.76+26
Middling Spot	39.11—16

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

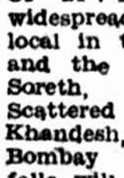
New York, July 18

October	34.62—07
December	34.20+30
March	34.05+37
May	33.70+43
July	32.85+40
Middling Spot	37.70—70

LONDON BULLION.

London, July 15.

Silver Spot 39-1/2 d., Silver Forward 39-1/2 d. Gold £8/12/3

32-PAGE BOOKLET
'VITALITY SUPREME' by Cambers - a rational, scientific course on Vitality-Building is sent *FREE* on request.
This *must-be-studied* course is sure to benefit you. Do drop a postcard for it this very day.
BRIJMOHAN & CO. BOMBAY, 1.


GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, July 19.

The Bullion Market was irregular with mixed buying and selling. Ready Silver opened today at Rs. 170/12 and after declining at Rs. 170/4 improved at Rs. 170/8. Forward Gold opened at Rs. 109/4 and declined at Rs. 108/12. At this level there was increased buying and the market recovered at Rs. 109/8 and later steadied at Rs. 109/4. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 109/12 while Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 72/8.

Later on the market was very steady on increased buying and quotations were as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	171	10	0
Ready Gold	110	8	0
Forward Gold	110	0	0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, July 18.

	£
Consols 2-1/2 p c	90-3/4
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	109-7/8
War Loan 3-1/2 p c 1952 and after	104-1/2
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	116
Victory Bonds 4 p c	118-3/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	12-3/16
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	114-1/2
National Bank of India	38-3/4

NEW YORK SILVER.

New York, July 18.

U. S. Price of Foreign Silver 64-3/4 cents.

LONDON WHEAT.

London, July 18.

Australian Wheat (bulk) F. O. B. 103 July-August.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

CHICAGO, July 18.

July 2.33 to 2.33-1/2
September 2.30-3/4 to 2.30-1/2.
December 2.29-1/4 to 2.29-5/8.
May 2.26 to 2.26-1/2

BUMPER WHEAT CROP IN KANSAS

MCPHERSON, (Kansas): The harvest of the great wheat crop of the Midwestern American States of Kansas is being slowed by a lack of combines, the big machines which both cut and thresh wheat in the field.

It is estimated that 278,000,000 bushels of wheat (each bushel averaging 60 pounds weight) is ready for harvest.

If the ripe wheat is not harvested quickly, the grain loosens in the ear, and much of it falls to the ground and is lost.

There are many combines in the area. But long queues are on the highways 'en route' to Northern Kansas and the State of Nebraska. Their owners are taking them to their own fields where wheat awaits harvest crews.

From Southern Canada, however, 100 combines in addition to some 500 Canadian combines already working in the United States, are 'en route' to help with the harvest. Canada's own wheat harvest occurs later in the summer

The wet spring has delayed the wheat harvest in the southern part of the American wheat belt so long that the northern wheat has ripened.

Wheat harvest in the State of Kansas is a big undertaking. Consider the circumstances of John Kriss, of Colby, Kansas. He has 50,000 acres of wheat, an area equal to about 78 square miles. The average yield on his land is expected to be 20 bushels to the acre, for a total of 1,000,000 bushels worth approximately dol. 2,000,000. It will require 200 combines 10 days to harvest this wheat. Kriss has unusually large holdings, the average wheat farmer having much smaller holdings ranging from 160 acres up.

Kansas Governor Frank Carlson, after a tour of the wheat country, predicts that the wheat crop this year is going to exceed Government estimates. The Government forecast is for a total American crop of about 1,400,000,000 bushels.

Carlson also predicts that more wheat will be piled on the ground this year than ever before, because of a shortage of storage bins and of railway transportation

Weather News for Farmers

FORECAST TILL THE MORNING OF 21-7-47:—Rainfall will be fairly widespread in the Konkanpatti and local in the Hyderabad State, Gujarat and the adjoining districts of east Soreth, Gohelwad, and Jhalawad. Scattered showers are possible in Khandesh, Desh, Mawal and the Bombay Karnatak. Isolated heavy falls will occur in the south Konkanpatti.

OUTLOOK FOR SUBSEQUENT 2 DAYS:—Rainfall will decrease in Gujarat elsewhere no large change is expected.

JAMIAT AL GHARRAA TO BE DISSOLVED

Syrian Govt.'s Move To Liquidate The Ulema

DAMASCUS, July 19 (Reuter): The Syrian Nationalist Government following up its action against the Ulema (Muslim Divines whose candidates polled well in last week's general election), decided to-day to dissolve the powerful Muslim group called Jamiat Al Gharraa and seize a Muslim mosque belonging to it. It also resolved to ask the group to render an account of subsidies granted to it and to form a substitute non-political group.

The decision is expected to cause trouble as the Muslim groups enjoy great prestige among the masses.

Early results of yesterday's secondary elections for seats left undecided in the first poll were said to have resulted in victory for the Government Party in Damascus and the opposition list in Aleppo. Ulema-backed candidates were said to have been "routed."

Nahas Pasha On Egyptian Treaty Dispute

CAIRO, July 19 (Reuter): The present Government of Egypt did not represent the people of Egypt or the Sudan said Mustafa Nahas Pasha, leader of the Wafd (nationalist party) in the cable presenting to the United Nations his party's views on the treaty dispute with Britain. The text was published today.

Claiming to express his opinion of the "largest Egyptian party" Nahas Pasha said that the demands of the Egyptians were the evacuation of Egypt and the Sudan and the recognition of the unity of the Nile valley.

Nahas Pasha's cable said that the Egyptian Government's complaint to the United Nations presented on July 8 was "far from expressing the viewpoint of the Egyptians."

(The Egyptian Government's complaint to the Security Council in a note signed by Mohmood Nokrashy Pasha, the Egyptian Premier demanded the total and immediate evacuation of British troops from Egypt including the Sudan and the termination of the present administrative regime in the Sudan)

India League's Party To Achyut Patwardhan

LONDON, July 17 (I.P.A.): The Indian community was given an opportunity today by India League to meet Mr. Aychut Patwardhan, Socialist Party Secretary at the Social at Mary Sumner Hall. The function was largely attended especially by the younger generation who crowded round the hero of 1942 underground movement. Diplomat Krishna Menon who has been busy since arriving in London last Sunday appeared for the first time in public at the social and shared the honours with Mr. Achyut Patwardhan.

V. K. Krishna Menon For Jap Treaty Conference

WASHINGTON, July 17 (I.P.A.): That India's representative at the forthcoming September Conference of Foreign Ministers and Deputies on the Japanese Peace Treaty is likely to be Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, is the opinion current in Indian political circles here.

MRS. PANDIT IN ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, July 19 (UPI): Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Ambassador-designate to Moscow arrived here this morning from Lucknow and is returning to Lucknow to-morrow. She will meet local Congress workers at 'Anand Bhuvan' this evening.

Mrs. Pandit is leaving for Delhi on July 26 after relinquishing charge of her office as the Minister for Local Self-Government and Public Health, Government of U. P.

ENGINEERING COLLEGE AT SARDAR'S BIRTH PLACE

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, July 19.

Seth Ghanashyamdas Birla has given a sum of Rs. 30 lakhs to Sardar Patel for establishing an Engineering College in Karamsad, birth place of Sardarsaheb.

SIR C. P. LEAVES FOR DELHI

TRIVANDRUM, July 19 (A.P.I.): Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyer left today by air for Delhi in response to the invitation from the Viceroy. His visit to Delhi is understood to be for the purpose of consultations with the Viceroy with regard to the standstill agreements and other matters.

K. I. AHMED'S WALK OVER IN FRINTON SEMI-FINALS

FRINTON (Essex), July 19, (Reuter): K. I. Ahmed of India had a walk-over against G. Mohammed Khan (India) who scratched in the semi-finals of the Men's Singles in the Frinton-On-Sea Lawn Tennis Tournament.

In the final Ahmed meets W. C Choy, Chinese Davis Cup Player.

ENGLAND'S TEAM FOR THE FOURTH TEST

LONDON, July 19 (Reuter): England's team to meet South Africa in the Fourth Cricket Test beginning at Leeds on July 26 shows two changes from the Third Test—Young, left-arm slow bowler, and Butler, fast bowler, replacing Hollies and Gladwin.

The following are the players: Yardley, Yorkshire, (Captain); W. Edrich (Middlesex); K. Cranston (Lancashire); C. Barnett (Gloucestershire); L. Hutton (Yorkshire); C. Washbrook (Lancashire); D. Wright (Kent); D. Compton (Middlesex); T. H. (Kent); J. Young (Middlesex): H Butler (Nottinghamshire); twelfth man W. Place (Lancashire).

Group-Captain A. J. Holmes, Chairman of the selectors, states that if Hutton is not fit—he is suffering from a chill—J. Robertson (Middlesex) will take his place.

Japanese Treaty Conference On 'Ministerial Level'

WASHINGTON, July 18, (Reuter): Britain has proposed that the 11-Nations Conference to prepare the Japanese peace treaty in Washington be held on "Ministerial Level," the United States State Department said tonight. The United States had originally suggested that the conference should be for deputies or experts.

The British proposal regarding status, apparently had in mind that major diplomats would probably be in the United States in September for the United Nations General Assembly.

Peron Candidate For Nobel Peace Prize

BUENOS AIRES, July 17. (UPA): The formation of a committee to support President Peron as a candidate for the Nobel Peace Prize was announced today.

Reverend Virgilio Filippo is the committee chairman

TO ASK SIAMESE HOUSE FOR ADDITIONAL ALLOWANCE

BANGKOK, July 18, (U.P.A.): A supplementary budget bill asking an additional allowance of nearly 308,000,000 baht for the remaining half year is going to the House on Monday in an extra-ordinary session. More than one-third of the total—110,000,000 baht—is required to add to the payrolls of Government officials.

Meanwhile, an air agreement between Siam and the Netherlands was signed this afternoon. The reciprocal agreement provides Siam with traffic rights in Netherlands territory in Europe as well as territories elsewhere under Nethelands protection.

NEW GOVERNOR OF HONG KONG

POOLE (Dorset), July 19 (Reuter): Sir Alexander Grantham left Poole marine airport to-day by a flying boat for Hong-Kong to take up his new post there as Governor. He was accompanied by Lady Grantham.

Sir Alexander was until March Governor of Fiji.

PUBLIC SAFETY ARRESTS IN AHMEDABAD

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, July 18.

The Bombay Public Safety Act has been applied to Ahmedabad and the authorities have taken steps under that Act. Three persons alleged to be notorious characters have been arrested under the Act.

SIR B. L. MITRA TO RESIGN DEWANSHIP?

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, July 19.

It is learnt that Sir Brojendra Mitra, Diwan of Baroda, is likely to resign. He will be appointed on a good post in the Central Government.

MILLOWNERS DECLINE GOVT. OFFER

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, July 18.

It is understood that millowners rejected the offer made by the Government of India to take over the distribution of cloth when offered by the Government of India in the recent meetings of the Textile Control Board.

FELLOWSHIP FOR BIOLOGY

1,000, Dollars For Students Outside Europe

NEW DELHI, July 19 (A.P.I.): Four fellowships, two at the Zoological station, Naples, and one each at the Marine Biological station, Roscoff, in France and at the Central Bureau for the Cultivation of Fungi, Baarn in the Netherlands will be awarded in the year 1947, says a Press Note.

These fellowships of the value of 750 U.S.A. dollars for students from Europe and 1,000 dollars for students outside Europe, are open to graduates of Biology in its widest sense, from universities all over the world. The duration of the stay will be at least eight months.

Applications, stating qualifications and experience and full information concering the researches to be made, accompanied by two letters of recommendation by qualified Biologists, should reach the Executive Committee of the International Union of Biological Sciences, c/o Professor Dr. M. J. Sirks, Genetisch Institute, Huis de Wolf, Haren. Netherlands. before October.

ARABS' GRATIFICATION AT INDIA'S TRIUMPH

NEW DELHI, July 18 (A.P.I.): Mr. Edward Attiyah, Secretary-General of the Arab Office in London has sent the following telegram to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru:—

"On the occasion of the Third Reading of the India Independence Bill in the British Parliament the Arab office in London, wishes to express to you its deep sense of gratification at the triumph of your country's long struggle for freedom coupled with its warmest congratulations and sincere good wishes to you and your people for your future progress and welfare. For many years the Arab peoples have followed the fortune of the Indian liberation movement with the same eager sympathy and the same spirit of solidarity and support as you have followed theirs. Their jubilation at your success today is great as also is their conviction that the co-operation in freedom of All Indians and all Arabs will open a new era for Asia and the World."

Pandit Nehru in his reply said:—

"Grateful to you for your telegram. I earnestly trust that free India will stand and work for the freedom of Asia and for a free and co-operative world."

Construction Of 3 Mile Dam In Orissa

NEW DELHI, July 19. Orissa may be transformed from a province of poverty and agrarian backwardness into a prosperous agricultural and industrial area after the construction of the Hirakud Dam, according to a report on the project submitted by the Chairman of Central Waterways Irrigation Navigation Commission to the Govt. of India. The report which compares Orissa of the present to Ukraine (U.S.S.R.) before the construction of the Dnieper Dam describes how the province will as a result of the forthcoming multipurpose scheme develop into a region of utmost importance to the wealth and security of the whole country, with its newly increased food supply, its industrial exploitation of rich mineral resources and its command of strategically important waterways.

The dam will be nearly three miles in length across the main channel with 17 miles length of low dykes on the two sides. The maximum height of the dam above the deepest river bed will be 150 ft. The reservoir formed by the dam will rise to 625.00 above mean sea level and submerge an area of 135,000 acres, of which nearly 77,000 acres will be cultivated land. It will have a gross storage capacity of 5.3 million area feet of which 1.2 m. a. ft. will be dead storage to serve as silt reserve to provide head for improving navigation facilities

Indian Delegation To World Medical Conference

NEW DELHI, July 19 (API.) The Working Committee of the Indian Medical Association, which met here yesterday, decided to send a Delegation to the World Medical Conference to be held in Paris in the second week of September this year. The Delegation will consist of four, Dr. Rochiram Amesur of Karachi and three others whose names will be announced later

LORD ISMAY LEAVES FOR INDIA

LONDON, July 19 (Reuter): General Lord Ismay, Chief of Staff to the Viceroy, Viscount Mountbatten, left here by air for New Delhi this morning.

Mysore Newsprint Control Relaxed

BANGALORE, July 18 (A.P.I.): The Government of Mysore have relaxed the Newsprint Control Order. Permission from the Government will no longer be necessary for printing or publication of any new daily or periodicals on newsprint. The existing quota system will be abolished.

STATES' CONCERN OVER NEHRU'S RESIGNATION

ERNAKULAM, July 18 (A.P.I.): The Secretary of the Regional Council consisting of Cochin Travancore and Pudukottah of the States Peoples' Conference has sent the following telegram to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Dr. Pattabhi Sitharamayya:

"This Council has been viewing with concern Dr Pattabhi's statement regarding Travancore. The reported resignation of Pandit Nehru from the Standing Committee of the All India States' People's Conference greatly perturbs us. We request Pandit Nehru to withdraw his resignation and Dr. Pattabhi to resign. The General Council of the Standing Committee meeting may immediately be convened."

DAVID LOW ON 'NEHRU'S BABY'

LONDON, July 18 (Reuter): With the caption "Your Babies Now" today's London evening newspaper 'Evening Standard' printed a cartoon by David Low depicting Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Mohammed Ali Jinnah sitting on two chairs with babies in their lap while a nurse dressed as Britannia and carrying a bag bearing the Union Jack is walking away from them.

Pandit Nehru's "baby" is depicted as "Princes problem." He looks towards the departing nurse while his charge kicks and cries on his knee.

Bilaua "No Tax" Campaign Reaches New Heights

(From Our Correspondent)

BILAUA, (Gwalior), July 17. A mass meeting attended by nearly five thousand men and women was held yesterday under the leadership of Jan-Nayak Vijaya Govind Dwivedi when Satyagrahies were enlisted. Within few minutes the list reached its highest number and was declared closed for the present. Several ladies too offered their names for Satyagraha but they were requested for the present to wait.

After the meeting eight Satyagrahies with eight betel-baskets and accompanied by several thousand men and women crossed the Jagir territory without paying the Jahgir Customs tax. The town is observing complte Hartal since last six days. Yesterday the schools were also closed. The Jahgir Police and Jahgir servants were watching silently all the activities and were probably waiting for further instructions from Sardar Rajwade.

Gandhiji Felicitates Natesan

MADRAS, July 18, (API): Mahatma Gandhi on hearing the illness of Mr. G. A. Natesan, the liberal leader and editor of the "Indian Review", wrote to him in a letter that "you have no business to be ill." He further added: "your work is not finished. Who is older — you or me?"

Mr. G. A. Natesan replying congratulated Mahatma Gandhi "on having lived to see the dawn of freedom", and hoped that Mahatma Gandhi would "live enough to see the unity of the country restored."

Mr. Natesan was congratulated on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of his Journal and the publishing house by leading citizens at a public function organised last week.

PAN-ARYAN (ASIATIC) CONFERENCE

A memorandum on behalf of the Sanatan Dharma Rakshak Mandal is going to be presented to the United Hindus' National Front meeting on July 26th at New Delhi; which inter alia pleads for greater co-ordination among the scattered forces of the Aryan Culture as a whole. To this effect it is pleaded that a Pan-Aryan (Asiatic) Conference, in other words the Confederation of Sanatan Dharma, be convened forthwith and that Emperor Hirohito of Japan be requested to inaugurate the session and Maharaja of Nepal to preside.

RUSSIA HAS TONS OF 'ATOM BOMBS'?

MUNICH, July 19. (Reuter): Dr. Hans Bomka, one of the world's leading atom scientists, who is to leave here for the United States next month under a five-year contract to work in America, said today he believed Russia had solved the secret of atomic warfare and now had "tons of atom bombs".

Prof. Bomka, who has been living in Munich said Russian atomic research was now under Professors Abraham Joffe and Peter Kapitza (who were studying low-temperature research at Cambridge University, between 1930 and 1934).

Commenting on his future work in the United States, Prof. Bomka said he believed he would either work in Berkeley or Pasadena, California.

He formerly worked in the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute in Berlin for many years with Prof. Otto Hahn, who in 1939 discovered uranium fission—the process that made the atomic bomb possible.

"CHALLENGE TO HUMAN FATE"

Sir J. C. Ghosh On Atomic Energy

BANGALORE, July 19 (U.P.A.): "Atomic energy is a challenge to human fate," said Sir J. C. Ghosh Director of the Indian Institute of Science, inaugurating the new library of the Indian Institute of Culture here.

Sr Ghosh said, "The great destroying force of atomic energy was invented with the co-operation of various scientists of different countries. Keeping this energy under control to utilise it for human progress and development depends on the mutual understanding and co-operation of all the nations of the world.

"If all nations want to live together and work for progress they have to live in a spirit of interdependence. The great fact that there is one world and one humanity has to be recognized. Scientific inventions like atomic energy have proved this beyond a doubt."

INDONESIAN CALL FOR HELP

Britain, India, Australia And Arab League Asked To Intervene

BATAVIA, July 19 (Reuter): Indonesia's Republican Government to-day decided on an urgent call to Britain, India Australia and the Arab League to intervene and prevent the threatened war with the Dutch, reliable Republican sources said here to-night.

The Government was believed to have sent messages instructing Republican representatives in New Delhi, Singapore and Canberra to call on Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Vice-President of the Indian Interim Government, Lord Killearn British Special Commissioner for South-East Asia, and Dr. Herbert Evatt, Australian Minister for External Affairs.

Limited Dutch military operations against the Indonesian Republic are expected by neutral observers to begin within a matter of days or even hours.

Observers pin the last hopes for a peaceful settlement—since the possibility of renewed contact between the Dutch and Republicans faded with the Jogjakarta decision not to appeal again to the Dutch avert hostilities—on the still active British diplomatic efforts.

Apart from denying all reports of Dutch Military intentions, Netherlands East Indies Government sources to-day would not discuss the possibility of war.

To-night a Netherlands East Indies Government spokesman admitted that Dr. Van Mook, the Dutch Lieutenant-Governor of the Netherlands East Indies, has received a reply to his recommendation on the last Republican answer to the Netherlands demands, but pointed out that this did not mean that Dr. Van Mook could then order military operations. Although the substance of Dr. Van Mook's recommendations is not likely to be officially revealed, observers here considered it almost inevitable that it would lead to military action at least in East and West Java.

A Dutch official spokesman described as "a complete fake" a report from Amsterdam that authority had been given to Dr. Van Mook to use military action and that Dr. Van Mook had replied he did not intend to march before Tuesday.

TO MARK INDIA'S DELIVERANCE

Aug. 15 To Be Declared Public Holiday?

Flag Hoisting In Morning And Meetings In Afternoon Throughout Country

NEW DELHI, JULY 19 (A.P.I.): THE CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE ADJOURNED AFTER A THREE AND HALF HOUR SESSION THIS AFTERNOON TO MEET AGAIN AT THREE P.M. TOMORROW, AT BHANGI COLONY.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT THE PRIME MINISTERS OF CONGRESS PROVINCES HAVE BEEN INVITED TO ATTEND. CELEBRATIONS ON AUGUST 15.

The Congress Working Committee considered plans for the celebration of August 15, and implications of the constitutional changes which will be ushered on that day. It is learnt that August 15 will be a public holiday and that there will be flag-hoisting ceremonies all over India in the morning, and in the afternoon meetings will be held at which the significance of the day will be explained.

Important issues connected with the change-over to a dominion were also discussed. Among them were questions relating to the choice of the Dominion Cabinet by the leader of the Party, the apointment of five Provincial Governors, as the present Governors of Madras, Bombay, Assam and Orissa are to remain for some time, and, finally, the general economic and foreign policy of the Government.

APPOINTMENT OF INDIAN GOVERNORS

With reference to the appointment of Governors, it is believed that they will be appointed by the Governor-General on the advice of his Ministers who in turn will base their recommendations on the advice of the Provincial Premiers concerned.

In this connection, it is learnt that all the Governors have submitted their resignations to the Viceroy. Provincial Premiers who are now in Delhi for the Constituent Assembly have been invited to the meeting of the Working Committee tomorrow to take a final decision on the appointment of Governors.

It is expected that the Working Committee will shortly issue a statement on the consequences and implications of the changes which will come about on August 15.

8 INJURED IN LAHORE

LAHORE, July 19. (A.P.I.): A hand-grenade was thrown on some labourers who were resting at lunch recess on Ferozepore Road near model town this afternoon. Eight persons received injuries, of whom six were given first aid.

A fire broke out this morning in a warehouse on the Mall. The Corporation fire-brigade quickly brought the fire under control.

AMRITSAR ALMOST QUIET

AMRITSAR, July 19. (A.P.I.): But for a knife attack on Batala Road the situation in Amritsar remained quiet.

A headless body was found in the village of Gandiwind, The cause of the crime is not known.

DETECTIVE DOGS TO TRACE CULPRITS

LUDHIANA, July 19, (A.P.I.): One more person, out of the 20 injured in the bomb explosion which occurred on Wednesday last in the village of Khumat (Jhuma), seven miles from here, has died thus bringing the total number of dead to three. It is learnt that detective dogs have been imported here by the Superintendent of Police to help tracing the culprits.

2 INJURED IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, July 19, (A.P.I.): Reports of only three incidents causing injuries to two persons were received today upto 10 p.m. according to a Press Note of the Bengal Government issued tonight.

Honour To Whom....

Mahatma Felicitated On Seeing Life's Dream Realised

NEW DELHI, July 19 (U.P.I.): It is learnt that the members of the Working Committee—one and all—paid reverential homage to Gandhiji, father of the nation, and felicitated him for having lived to see the fruition of his labours in raising an entire people from the lowest depths or serfdom under foreign rule to the high destiny of India attaining the status of full-fledged Republic wherein, a man is assured of growing to the full stature of manhood in all spheres of life.'

Mad Desire For Holding Office

"Sad Commentary On Congressmen," Says Mahatma

NEW DELHI, July 19 (A.P.I.): Mahatma Gandhi, today, told the prayer gathering that the members of the Congress Working Committee were deploring the mad desire for holding office that had today seized Congress ranks. It was a sad commentary, he said, on the members of an organisation that had identified itself with masses.

He refered to a letter he had received from a person who had written angrily about the rumour that from August 15 the Union Jack would occupy a corner of the National Flag and said that he (Mahatma Gandhi) saw no harm whatsoever in the Union Jack occupying a corner in the National Flag so long as India remained a Dominion. It would be an act of courtesy towards their erstwhile enemy, he added.

Text Of Speech

NEW DELHI, July 19. (A.P.I.): The following is the text of Mahatma Gandhi's speech:

Mahatma began his after prayer discourse by telling the gathering that there was nothing of special import that he could pass on to them in connection with today's Working Committee. One thing, however, he thought he should share with them. The members of the Working Committee were deploring the mad desire for holding office that had today seized Congress ranks. It was a sad commentary on the members of an organisation that had identified itself with the masses. How many jobs could any Government provide in any case? Government service was only for those who would serve as a matter of duty, as was the case with top-ranking leaders. It was no use reminding him that such was not the case under British rule. They must not do as freemen what they were ashamed to do as slaves, any hankering after Government jobs by Congressmen simply because Congress was now in power was inconsistent with Congress ideals.

The second thing Mahatma Gandhi alluded to was the number of wives which he was receiving advising prohibition of cow slaughter. While he had always been a worshipper of the cow, he saw no reason why he should ask their Government to stop the slaughter of cows, because it was contrary to Hindu religion. The tragedy was that the senders of the wires and Hindus, as a whole, did not realise that while they did not actually slaughter cows themselves, they did equally badly by them.

In the end God was the protector of the cow as he was of all. But Hindus starved cows and cattle in general, they did not look after them as they should, they sold cows that were out of milk and never thought that they were sending them to the slaughter house. They sold them to the best bidder.

They were cruel to bullocks and tortured them with goods. It ill befitted them to expect the law to observe their religion for them. Cattled wealth was largely in the hands of Hindus, but in no country was the breed so poor and so neglected.

He remembered the magnificent specimens of cattle in England where while they certainly did eat beef, they bestowed the greatest care on their cattle wealth. Mahatma Gandhi implored them to turn their attention to the preservation of cows and cattle wealth. They could save them without recourse to law.

(Message incomplete)

Punjab Leaguers' Ultimatum

LAHORE, July 19. (A.P.I.): Seven top-ranking leaders of the Punjab Muslim League headed by the Khan of Mamdot defined their attitude towards the Punjab Boundary Commission and uttered a warning that "every man, woman and child in the Muslim Punjab will fight to the bitterest end if a single man or a single acre of land, which rightly falls within Pakistan and must belong to us, is kept away from us".

In a thousand-word statement to the press they say:

"We are loyal to our great leader, Mohammad Ali Jinnah, and to the word given by him on behalf of the Muslim people, and to the principles and procedure of the British Plan as accepted by him. Beyond that we claim not an inch, but of that we will yield not an inch".

The signatories to the statement, besides the Khan of Mamdot, are Mian Mumtaz Daultana, Sardar Shaukat Hyat Khan, Malik Feroz Khan Noon, Begum Shah Nawab, Sheikh Karam Ali and Mian Iftikharuddin.

Slimming Treatment For Br. Newspapers!

LONDON, July 19 (A.P.A.): British newspapers will reduce their size on Monday, as the result of a Government ordered cut in newsprint imports, which a large section of the press interprets as a move to stfle criticism of the Labour Government. most daily newspapers will now be limited to four pages. The circulation of all papers will be "frozen" at last month's level.

JAGJIVAN RAM'S HEALTH

NEW DELHI, July 19. (A.P.I.): The Officer Commanding, Indian General Hospital, Basrah, in a communique issued yesterday, said: "Mr. Jagjiwan Ram the Labour Member, Government of India, had received a penetrating wound in the right knee besides laceration of forehead and superficial abrasions. His general condition is satisfactory. Mr. S. Lall, Secretary, Labour Dept. had a fracture in the rib and contusion of the right lung. His condition is fair".

India's Claim To Stage Olumpic Games

BANGALORE, July 19, (U.P.A.): A. O. Das, Organizing Secretary of the XII Indian Olympic Games held here last year, told the United Press of America that although Finland has been allotted the 1952 Olympic Games India's bid "will be put next in the list to be considered for the 1956 Olympics".

He added: "India is keen on sending a contingent to the 1948 London Games and details are to be considered at the Lucknow meeting of the Indian Olympic Association on July 27".

VICEROY'S PERSONAL STAFF

NEW DELHI, July 19, (A.P.I.): The following appointments on the Viceroy's personal staff have been announced:—Rear Admiral A. R. Rattray, to be first and Principal Honorary Naval Aide-De-Camp.

To be Hon. Aides-De-Camp:—Commander H. M. S. Choudri (Naval), Air Commodore S. Mukherjee (Air).

2 Indian Films To Be Shown In New York

American Audience To Witness 'Shakuntala' & 'Dr. Kotnis'

NEW YORK, July 19, (Reuter): American cinema audiences will shortly be viewing India produced films at their local threatres. It was announced in New York today that the first Indian films ever to be shown comercially in the United States will be "Shakuntala" and "the Journey of Doctor Kotnis.

The films were produced by V. Shantaram, an Indian film director who visited the United States several months ago.

"The Journey of Dr. Kotnis tell the story of modern India and is described as "an English language production and the first such picture to be made in India."

Both pictures have been selected for competition at the international film exhibition to be held in Venice next month.

SUGGESTION FOR INTERNATIONAL TEACHERS' CHARTER

(From Reuter's Staff Correspondent in Geneva)

The possibility of a Teachers' Charter is one of the subjects to be discussed at the Tenth International Conference on Public Education which is opening here shortly.

The conference is taking place under the auspices of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) and will last about a week.

A wide exchange of views will take place on the possible constitution of a Teachers' Charter, laying the foundations of work to be done later on the subject by UNESCO.

The Conference will hear reports from delegates from all parts of the world on school problems and the various educational reforms now being carried out in different countries.

They will also discuss and formulate recommendations concerning free supplies to schoolchildren—a problem which is egarded as a social problem and a necessary corollary to free schooling.

Physical education as it affects the health and even the existence of the young generations, especially those countries most seriously affected by the war, will also be dealt with.

While this conference, which is essentially a conference of experts, is going on in Geneva, young people from almost every country in Europe and from the United States will be preparing to attend one of four voluntary international youth camps being organised by UNESCO in Belgium, Poland, the Pyrenees and Czechoslovakia respectively.

At each camp, useful work will be carried out by the volunteers for the benefit of the country in which the camp is situated. Thus, the camp in Belgium, which is already in full swing with the first of several relays of volunteers, is situated in the mining district of Bois Boussu, where the young workers are levelling and clearing uneven ground to make a school sports ground.

Half of the volunteers here are Belgian. The other half are British, French, Dutch, and Swiss. The work is under the direction of a British student, assisted by a Belgian.

In Poland, the camp will be held at Lucimia, on the site of a destroyed Polish village. There it will rebuilt a school and houses for the homeless inhabitants The camp will be under the joint direction of an American and a Pole, and volunteers will come from Poland, the United States, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, and Switzerland

The camp in the Pyrenees will be at Cauteret where a contingent of between 50 and 60 Irish American, Danish, British and French volunteers under the leadership of a young British engineer will build a road. This camp is being organised by the International Youth Hostels Association.

In all the camps set up under the auspices of UNESCO, volunteers will work for seven hours a day. Lectures, debates and excursions will be arranged to fill their spare time.

Libraries are being installed at the camp stocked with books dealing with international problems likely to interest the youths who are working there.

Plays and the showing of documentary films are also being organised.

ON WITH THE SHOW!

Entertainment Topics—At Home And Abroad

By "SARDI"

BRITISH FILMS TO THE FORE

British films are definitely coming into their own. Such photoplays as Lawrence Olivier's HENRY V, the Noel Coward—Cineguild production BRIEF ENCOUNTER, the Cineguild—G. F. D. filmisation of Dickens's GREAT EXPECTATIONS Sydney Box's THE SEVENTH VEIL and the forthcoming A MATTER OF LIFE AND DEATH, have begun to establish a good reputation for the output of Britain's film studios.

ODD MAN OUT, currently showing at the Regal and reviewed fully in yesterday's "Chronicle", is yet another feather in the cap of the British screen industry. A well nigh flawless production, it goes to prove that Britain, long noted for the poor quality of her pictures, has at last learnt to make good use of the talents at her disposal. The director, CAROL REED, has turned out as suspenseful and psychologically powerful a picture as any Hitchcock thriller, without, however, the latter's strutting, self-conscious striving after effect.

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MASON AMONG THE LEADING LIGHTS

With this Two Cities—G.F.D. production, JAMES MASON must be ranked with England's foremost stage and screen stars such as OLIVIER, SIR RALPH RICHARDSON, JOHN GIELGUD and EMLYN WILLIAMS.

I remember seeing Mason, on the West End stage, in his initial stage appearance there, if I am not mistaken. It was in A. J. Cronin's rather weak play JUPITER LAUGHS. To be truthful, fed as I then was on some of the best West End plays such as Emlyn Williams's THE CORN IS GREEN and THE LIGHT OF HEART and Eugene O'Neill's DESIRE UNDER THE ELMS. I was left unmoved by the Cronin drama and not greatly impressed with James Mason. But that was the tail end of the year 1941. In the interim, he has progressed beyond the shadow of a doubt. "Hatter's Castle", "The Seventh Veil" and now "Odd Man Out" testify to that progress.

At the moment, Mason is in America making THE UPTURNED GLASS for a Hollywood company. The play was, originally, co-authored by his wife PAMELA KELLINO and JAMES MONAHAN, an American ex-army captain. In addition, the happy pair have appeared together on Broadway in their own production of BETHSHEBA in which Mason plays a long-robed, curly-bearded King David with his wife in the title role of the woman who ensnared the great king's heart. If reports be correct, this somewhat bizarre biblical costume play has gone over the heads of the majority of Broadway audiences.

It would not be at all surprising if, in the near future, James Mason figures in the king's honours list, thus following in the footsteps of Richardson, Olivier and Cedric Hardwicke. Meanwhile here is wishing him luck and ourselves the good fortune of seeing him in meaty roles such as his portrayal of the fugitive in "Odd Man Out."

*

SPLIT IN FILM WORLD?

With the coming into being of the two dominions of Pakistan and Hindustan, one cannot help wondering whether our film industry will suffer a like split. Let us hope not. The bug-bear of communal discord should not enter the show-world. So far, our producers have managed to make films with mixed castes among their players and technicians. Let us hope they continue to observe this principle.

Artistes belong to all the world, not merely to a limited region. They must strive to entertain the whole of mankind. Least of all should they permit themselves to be used as tools for the propagation of political biases. While others quarrel, let our artistes, at least, preach the gospel of UNITY through their art.

*

INDIA'S FIRST FREEDOM STRUGGLE

In this year of Freedom's hard-won fight, Pioneer Pictures' CHANDRASEKHAR, now on the editing floor, will, apropriately take us back to the days of India's first abortive freedom struggle—the mutiny of 1857.

Adapted from the mighty work of the Bengali literateur BANKIM CHANDRA CHATTERJEE, the film tells the story of Saibilini and Pratap, two ill-fated lovers kept forever apart by destiny. Saibilini marries Chandrasekhar, a scholar at the court of Mir Cassum, the last Nawab of Bengal. Languishing under the strain of marital incompatibility, Saibilini's affairs become even more complicated when Lawrence Foster, an English employee of the East India Company, is smitten by her charms. The ensuing dramatic events are unfolded against the background of the Mutiny of 1857.

KANAN and ASHOK KUMAR teamed together for the first time, play the ill-starred lovers. With the melody of Kanan's golden voice and the music of KAMAL DAS GUPTA, we may expect a fine combination of drama and musical entertainment from this photoplay made under the baton of Devaki Bose.

That's all till next week rolls around.

NOTE

Our film reviews appear in the daily "Chronicle" every Friday (English pictures) and Saturday (Indian photoplays).

instead of working hard and sincerely to meet these elements. Legitimate costs are not coming down for the present or for some time to come.

"The industry should not be caught asleep. It should realize that J. Arthur Rank isn't crying 'wolf' (dissembling). He's trying, too, and making good pictures. He'll keep on. His strength in the production and exhibition field will grow throughout the world. We should have a mutual understanding with Mr. Rank on co-operation. It must be realized that last year American picture makers took $80,000,000 out of England.

"If we don't lock the doors, by trying to shun and outsmart Rank, we can still get a lot of money out of England in the future. It's just a matter of give and take. Play Rank's pictures here and hold the playing time we have in England, instead of having the British Government increase its mandatory playing time for domestic product over the present 30 per cent quota.

"We have to work and help each other. Stop stalling. Give the companies a full day's work for a full day's pay. Happy days aren't gone. We can keep them everlasting by staying on the job and doing our work".

NAGPUR, July 19 (U. P. I.): Mr. Frank Reginald Anthony has been declared elected to the Constituent Assembly of India in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr Gibbons.

ALLEGED POLICE EXCESSES AT ALLEPPEY

Students Protest

The Working Committee of the All-Kerala Students' Congress held an urgent meeting on 13-7-1947 at Ernakulam and has issued the following statement.

This committee views with indignation and horror the brutal and inhuman assault committed by the police on the students and other peaceful citizens at Alleppey on the road in front of their hostel on the evening of 11-7-1947. A police force armed with lathis and rifles was stationed there for this purpose by the Asst. Superintendent of Police Mr. Atchuthan. The attack was unprovoked and was carried out in the immediate presence and under the direction of the A.S.P. Serious injuries even inflicted on many of the students and other passersby by the police indiscriminately charging them with lathis. And some of the students are undergoing treatment as inpatients in the local hospital. Two of these students have sustained serious injuries on the head and another has his right arm fractured. The authorities seem to be anxious to make it appear that there was procession at that time and the refusal to disperse gave occasion for the A.S.P. to give orders and the police to act in this manner. The story of the procession is absolutely unfounded though the A.P.I. has given publicity to that version.

This committee therefore calls upon the government to adopt appropriate proceedings and to institute a non-official public enquiry into the conduct of the A.S.P. and the police in the matter.

LICENCES FOR IMPORT

Government Communique Clarifies Position

NEW DELHI, July 18, (API): It is notified for the general information of the public, says a communique, that all import licences issued hereafter by the Chief Controller of Imports, Deputy Chief Controllers of Imports, Bombay and Calcutta, the Steel Import Controller, the Development Officer (metals), the Machine Tool Controller and the Import Trade Controllers at all ports will specify the ports of entry for which the licences will be valid, except in the following cases:—

(I) Licences which expired on June 30, 1947, and are individually or automatically revalidated for further periods under the conditions stated in the public notices issued by the Chief Controller of Imports on May 16 and June 24, 1937.

(II) Licences issued for orders placed by importers under open general licences VII and VIII under conditions stated in the public notice issued by the Chief Controller of Imports on May 16, 1947.

In the types of cases indicated under the two exceptions above, licences will continue to be valid for import into any of the ports of Pakistan and the Indian Union.

Similarly any fresh licences issued hitherto by the Chief Controller of Imports and other licensing authorities mentioned in para I above for July-December 1947 shipping period will continue to be valid for import into any of the ports of Pakistan and the Indian Union.

The importers who have applied for fresh licences for July-December 1947 shipping period, and who have received no licences so far, are requested to communicate immediately to the licensing authority to whom the original application has been addressed, the ports of entry at which they desire to import the goods. The number and date of the original application should be quoted in such a communication for facility of reference. The disposal of their original application will be held up pending receipt of such communication.

All applications made hereafter for the grant of import licences should clearly specify the ports at which the importer wishes to import the goods for which the licence is applied. The disposal of these applications is liable to oe delayed unless this information is given.

If the importers wish to import goods, for which licences are applied, at more than one port, separate applications should be made showing the quantity and value of goods desired to be imported at each port.

'Independence' In Action In Travancore

TRIVANDRUM, July 19, (A.P.I.): As a sequel to sponsoring of the resolution protesting against the police firing at the Pettah State Congress meeting on Sunday last by the Travancore Advocates Association and the Trivandrum Bar Association, the High Court has taken possession of the rooms allotted to them in the High Court buildings

The latest order by High Court, however, provides that advocates and vakils who are agreeable to give an undertaking not to hold, or be party to, any political meeting, propaganda or discussion in the premises of the High Court building will be permitted the use of the rooms occupied by the two above-named associations.

LAHORE, July 19, (U. P. I.): The Senate of the Punjab University met last evening for the last time when it voted on the division of the University assets and liabilities.

This revolver is so well-known for its high qualities, that no further eulogisation is necessary. Suffice it to say that it successfully competes the genuine American makes and is fitted with automatic repeater-dial of six shots. It emits terrible sound and sparks, scaring away dacoits and wild animals. A unique defensive weapon.

Price No. 2222 Rs. 6-8-0; No. 3333 Rs. 9-13-0; No. 4444 Rs. 8-12-0 with shots.

Extra shots at Rs. 5/ for 4 dozen. Leather belt Rs. 5/- each. Lubricating Oil Rs. 1/4/—per phial.

UNITED TRADERS P. B. No. 243 CAWNPORE.

SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

DULEEPSINHJI'S WAIL. HIS FEARS ABOUT FUTURE OF INDIAN CRICKET. LEAVE IT TO PAKISTAN. BITTER PILL FOR TRADES. OVER-CONFIDENCE AND LACK OF TEAMWORK. RANGERS' DESERVING VICTORY. SPIRIT OF OLYMPIC GAMES.

M. S. Duleepsihji has issued a statement to the press in connection with the probable splitting up of the Board of Control for Cricket in India in the course of which he says, "If this (Division) comes to pass, it will not be in the interests of the game. The harm that may result could either give the game a severe set back or even put an end to cricket as we know it in this country."

Duleep follows the above conclusion with the following arguments: "We have to admit that we have not yet reached the standards of England and Australia and if we are divided on the cricket field what prospects will we have against these countries".

FUTURE OF INDIAN CRICKET AND CRICKETERS

"There will be difficulties with weakened teams, both in sending teams abroad and in inviting foreign teams to visit this country. Besides this, what will be the position of the many fine players who belong to the Indian States? And what will be the fate of the Championship of India? First class cricket depends on the Ranji Trophy matches and one or two well-known tournaments. The division of the Board may upset the game just when we are feeling that our cricket was on the up grade".

LEAVE IT TO PAKISTAN

With due respect to the celebrated cricketer, I must say that the skies would not fall on India if the Pakistan provinces separate from the mother country in matters of sport. If the national sporting bodies are divided, the loss will entail chiefly to Pakistan and her players. India's loss will be negligible in both respects.

It is, therefore, a matter for Pakistan and her sportsmen to decide. If they wish to continue their joint relationship with India, we would welcome them. And if they decide otherwise, we should not mind their separate existence. Let them go their own way and we go ours. It will not take us long—once we are a free nation—to make up with the rest of the world.

But if we insist that Pakistan should remain with us, I am, afraid, separation would be a 'fait accompli' before long. So we should keep quiet.

BITTER PILL FOR TRADES

Bombay's all-conquering soccer team Trades India Sports Club, has tasted the bitter fruit of defeat at last at the hands of the Rangers. As I had predicted last week, the postponement of the final match in the Hinrich's Shield by a week did the trick to a certain extent. If it were staged within two or three days after the semi-finals were decided—as it is usually done,—it is extremely doubtful if the contest would have ended as it did. The change in the weather conditions—from dry to wet—made all the difference. Who ever would have backed Rangers against Trades on a dry day?

OVER-CONFIDENCE AND LACK OF TEAM WORK

But the W.I.F.A. Committee had to look to their own finances than to the special advantages or disadvantages of club or teams. They had to fix a week-end to draw as big a gate as possible. If by doing so, they placed the barefooted Indian team at a comparative disadvantage it was their bad luck. The week-end might as well have been dry — in stead of rainy, as the clerk of the weather willed it. Then Rangers would have been sorry.

But apart from the dispute over the weather or ground conditions, or between boots and barefeet, I think Trades threw away the match due to sheer overconfidence. Of course the absence of Rashad and Bhimrao, two of their star players did makes a good deal of difference to their combination. Still they should have won, had they played as a team.

'RANGERS' DESERVING VICTORY

Luck was against them too in the matter of scoring. When Parab failed to net from almost a point blank range, I knew that fate had decreed against them. I wish however that Dhakuram had centered the ball more often than take shots himself at the goal from acute angles.

Whatever I have said above does not in any way detract the merit from Rangers' Victory. They fully deserved honour. They worked hard and as a team — to win the day. Were it not for the splendid goalkeeping by Sanjiva between the Trades sticks, Rangers would have won by a bigger margin than the solitary goal scored by 'Budda' Gardner. All credit to 'Budda' for his fine goal.

SPIRIT OF OLYMPIC GAMES

Sir Noel Curtis Bennett, vice-chairman of the British Olympic Association, in a recent statement to the British Press has strongly condemned all those who are opposed to the Olympic Games in general and holding of the Olympiad in London next year. He says, "Having just returned from the very important meeting of the International Olympic Committee in Stockholm, I cannot help feeling what a pity it is that the small but noisy band in this country, who are opposed to the Olympic Games could not have been present and seen the complete harmony with which the deliberations were carried out.

Gathered together were representatives — all prominent and well-known national figures — of countries from all over the world meeting on a common platform without politics, jealousies or misunderstandings of any sort. The Conference—opened by the Crown Prince of Sweden in a splendid speech was inspired throughout with only one desire, namely to bring happiness and joy to the world through youth.

I hope Germany, Italy and Japan were represented in this gathering.

Is It True?

That Stone of Rangers has been let off with a simple caution by the WIFA Committee, because they were afraid of Stone rebounding on their soft heads one of these days?

That Reggie Rodrigues has been sent by them to the docks — just to cool his head for the rest of the season?

That two others have also been put in the cold storage for a similar term, so that they may not attempt another kicking bout in the near future?

That Referee Gopalan was invited to supervise the Hinrichs Shield final so that he might make proper amends for his previous lapses in the Trades — Firestones match?

That the WIFA Committee has been parading a few pot-bellied referees and linesmen at the Cooperage of late — only to prove that there is no ration shortage in the city?

That Bom. Gym. astounded the Somersets by their mud-larking abilities when they ducked the soldiers in the mud-pools to their heart's content?

That the "Mighty Atoms" may gather a few more points before the League is over — if Jupiter Pluvius lends them a helping hand and the referees permit the use of the Rugger Code at times?

That the fair sex in Bombay after trying their hands at hockey, are now trying their feet on the leather spheroid at the Cooperage?

That they intend to challenge men of the right type, called old crocks, in a friendly game shortly?

That the WIFA Committee has already received a cart-load of applications — from men of course! — to have a chance in this match?

That the selection of the crocks may be a rather ticklish job, as the selectors themselves may try to struggle themselves into the tram?

That ultimately President Brandon may have to arbitrate after consulting the age certificates of the applicants?

That coaching is being vigorously done by Kenny Lynn who is aspiring to add another feather to his cap in the field of women's sport?

Whenever you are exposed to rain and stormy weather, that is just the moment when colds threaten.

That is the moment too, to apply a few drops of Mistol in each nostril.

Soothing Mistol spreads a protecting film over the inflamed membranes and reduces congestion. It clears up the nasal passages, permitting normal breathing once more.

Mistol
FOR NASAL HYGIENE

Dr. B. N. DESAI, L. M. & S.

HYDROCELE SPECIALIST, who—

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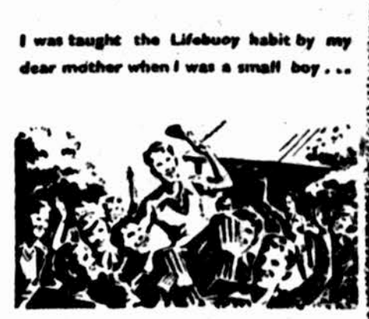
CURES HYDROCELE at one sitting in 15 minutes. Now permanently in Bombay has at present two consulting rooms (1) SARDARGRIHA HOTEL, CRAWFORD MARKET. (2) IVANHOE BUILDING 4th floor, BACKBAY RECLAMATION, Fort.

Phone—27390 for details with certificates send 4 As. stamps.

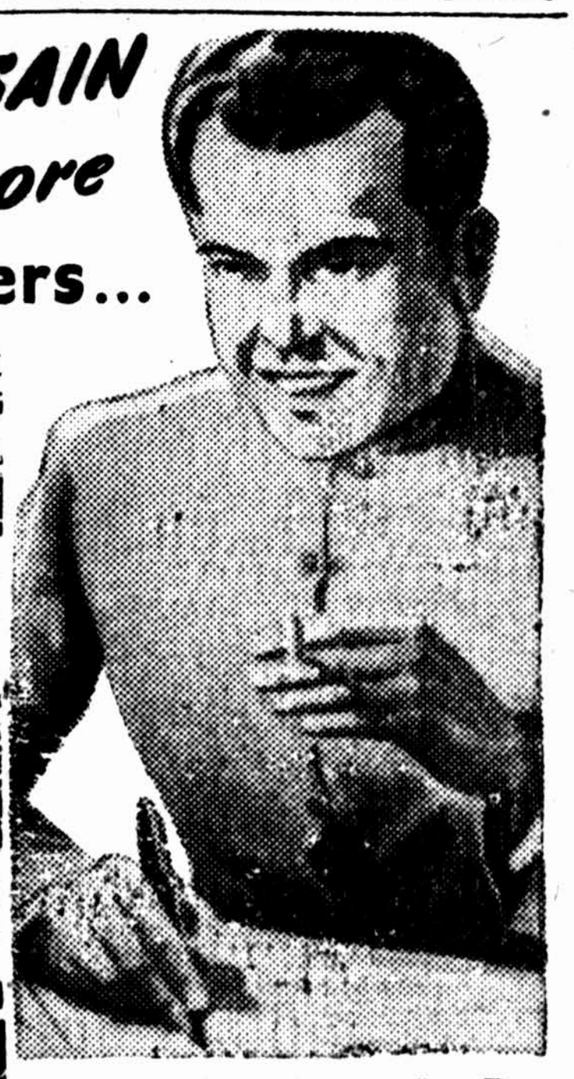
Mr. HUSSAIN of Lahore remembers...

I was taught the Lifebuoy habit by my dear mother when I was a small boy...



I continued to use Lifebuoy at the University while studying for my degree and no serious illness interfered with my work...

Now, I have a good job—but I value health more than wealth, and I have taught my family the Lifebuoy habit



Use Lifebuoy all your life, it helps to prevent illness. What a wonderful feeling of health tingles over your body when, after a hard day in the office you take your Lifebuoy bath—what a relief to know that your family, because they use Lifebuoy, are helping to prevent illness from entering your home

All children should be taught the Lifebuoy habit, for Lifebuoy—with its special health ingredient—will keep them safe from germs in dust and dirt . . . so long as they never forget that wash with Lifebuoy.

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LEVER BROTHERS (INDIA) LIMITED

Let us talk it over —

To my letter bubbling with confidence and congratulations—the latter upon her bagging a fine man and the former in the potential housewife in her—came a bewailing reply!

Don't you jump to the conclusion that 'it was all up' with the couple and that the new bride was confiding in me her woeful lot. Quite the contrary! And supposing even if it were not, she would not have been in such ugly haste to do so.

For, no woman worth her salty tears, wants to tell others of her marital disillusionment, at least, not within a couple of months of the fateful event in her life where so many hundreds had been witnesses. There are many reasons for it. She does not wish to make unhappy her friends and dear ones by showing them her sorry plight. Because a woman being more forebearing(?) and tenacious than man (or shall I say 'vain') she refuses to throw up her hands immediately. And above all, confiding such vital maters to others means confessing her own ignoble defeat! So, she naturally keeps up appearances for a long while. But once she takes off the lid from her mind, there's no wherewithal to stop her woebegone tale!

But I have digressed too far. Let me take up the letter of my newly wedded friend who moans because she and her hubby have to stay in a bed-sitting-room, with attached bath- and dressing room. They get their tea, breakfast and lunch in their rooms and for dinner they have to go to the common hall of the mess. "That's ideal! What more does this silly girl want?"—that was my muttered reaction to her letter. And I am sure, so must be of you all who have to cope with the constant influx of guests, no matter whether there's water scarcity, cuts in rations and 'no servants'! You would give anything to exchange positions with her, says you, if I can claim to know something about human nature. But just ponder awhile and see if the girl has not any grounds to grumble and grouse over her cushy life.

However, you must bear in mind that she is an accomplished, cultured, educated and newly wedded wife. The last qualification is the most important one because it is then that a gal wants to show herself as a perfect creature, (how I wish the desire were thinly spread over the whole span of married life!) as a wife, hostess, companion and even as cook. That does not mean to say that she wants to create a 'make-believe' for her man. No! That would be granting the least diplomacy to a woman.

In her new position as a wife, she is dead earnest about showing herself to the best advantage—not for deceiving the credulous hubby (or is he?) but for a more subtle and deep reason. Her ultimate aim is to make the man more and more dependent upon her. So much so, that she wants him to say "I can't imagine what I could do without you." Which he does say in his more generous moods—whether he means it or not—she, like a fool, comes to believe it herself!!

Now tell me, situated as my friend is, what else can she do but bemoan this lack of any opportunity to prove her abilities as a companion, caretaker and housewife? For that, there is no other better field than a home and by no means can we call hers a home!—where she can rule and be in demand

* * *

Our women have emerged as very capable propagandists. It's time they learnt a little bit more of efficiency in organising things. Last week, the women's organizations had to postpone a reception function arranged in honour of India's Ambassador designate to Russia because Vijayalaxmi could not land in Bombay at the scheduled time

Why couldn't those ladies responsible for the function, send a 'jaruri ilan'—(important announcement) to be broadcast by A.I.R.? That could have spared many women getting themselves drenched in the first downpour of the monsoon. It won't do merely to advance our country industrially. We should know how to make the best use of scientific inventions for the good of the people. A. I. W. C. and B. P. W. C. please note!

—*Leela.*

WOMAN CRICKETERS CELEBRATE THEIR COMING-OF-AGE

By Marjorie Pollard

Well-known women cricketer and editor of "Women's Cricket

Over 2,500 women play cricket in England every season. They belong to clubs forming the English Women's Cricket Association The game has achieved a status which merits matches on such famous cricket grounds as the Oval, Old Trafford and Trent Bridge—names famous in Test Match cricket—and this winter women are sending a team to Australia and New Zealand.

In October a team of the English Women's Cricket Association, invited by the Australian Women's Cricket Council, will leave Britain for Australia. Sixteen players and their Manager, Miss E. L. Parish, will form the party who will represent English women cricketers overseas.

The team will be captained by Miss Molly Hide, the finest woman cricket player England has produced. Miss Hide, going almost straight from school, toured Australia and New Zealand in 1934-35 and she captained England against Australia in 1937. Miss D. McEvoy, a fast bowler of some years' standing, who also played against Australia in 1937 will be in the team and so will the wicket-keeper, Miss E. A. Snowball, and the reserve wicket-keeper, Miss G. A. Morgan, who played against Australia in 1937.

YOUNG PLAYERS

Another member of the team who toured Australia in 1934 and played against the Australian team in 1937 is M. Maclagan, the most consistent woman run getter the game has known. The Manager, Miss Parish has been the honorary secretary of the Women's Cricket Association since 1938.

The average age of the team is about 26 at present, but when the last five are chosen this will be reduced, as it is the intention of the Association to send young players with their reputations still to make.

So far as plans have been fixed already for the tour and arrangements are in the hands of the Australian Women's Cricket Council, the team is likely to arrive at Perth, and they will visit Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne, as well as such towns as Deniliquibn, Canberra, Goulburn, Leeton and Turney. Matches will be played against West Australia, Victoria, New South Wales and South Wales and Queensland. New Zealand will be visited also and, if they are invited, the women cricketers will play at Colombo.

The team will wear knee-length or three-quarter length hose, and divided skirts made of flannel of a special design, which hides the division and makes the garments look like short skirts. Shirts will have open necks and the specially designed hats fold neatly for packing. Incidentally, the price of equipment and clothing has practically doubled for women cricketers since 1939. It is understood that the team will use a five-ounce ball, instead of a standard size one (five and a half to five and three quarter ounces). Most English women cricketers use either a Harrow size bat or a size 6 bat.

CRICKET WEEK

Before they leave Britain, the team for Australia will play the "Rest of England" at the famous cricketing ground, Kennington Oval, in London on July 19 and July 21. This will be the big match of the season for women cricketers in England. On July 20, there is to be a reception in honour of the touring team, held at Bedford College, London. This will be the official send off, but there will also be a party in London just before sailing

This will be organised also by the W.C.A.

It is certain that there will be over 150 players from all parts of the country at a cricket week with which the season will end.

In addition to the departure of the team for Australia, the Women's Cricket Association this year is celebrating the 21st anniversary of its formation. Although cricket has been played in girls' schools and women's colleges in England since about 1900, no serious attempt was made for many years to organise the game for women as club members. By 1926, however, there were about 50 clubs in existence and the Association was formed

Its machinery is simple. When there are three or more clubs in a county then a county association can be formed. England is divided into five areas, the North, West, East, South and Midland areas and each of these has an association, formed by the counties making up each area. Counties and areas produce representative teams and from the e matches a selection committee chooses the teams which represent England. Therefore, a club player, by playing for her county, can be choosen to represent her area, and that achieved, can be chosen, provided she has the necessary ability for her country

The game, of course, is purely amateur, there are no cups, trophies or leagues. The Association has set its face always against games with men, recognising that the standards as shown by men and women are different

Eventful Years

The last 21 years have been eventful, and perhaps the most striking aspect is that it is now recognised for women to play some of their bigger matches, such as North v. South, on such world famous grounds as the Oval, Kennington, Old Trafford

(Continued On Page 21)

HUSBANDS: *By Wives*

My husband has no faults to find with marriage since I raise no objection to his spending all his evenings out and his week-ends away.

* * *

The chink of glasses is my husband's signature tune.

* * *

My husband didn't say that the dinner was not to his taste, but that cooking is an art and I am no artist.

* * *

I have every confidence in my husband—when I am with him.

* * *

I am anxious to meet the sergeant-major who made a man of my husband.

* * *

His habits are improving. Now he takes off his hat before going to bed.

WIVES: *By Husbands*

My wife is all smiles since I told her not to spoil a pretty face by scowling.

* * *

My wife threw down the dictionary in disguest when she couldn't find a word which adequately describes me.

* * *

I didn't know which way to turn, but my wife did—she turned nasty, turned on me, and turned me out.

* * *

I was curious when my wife went shopping dressed for a party until she explained that other shoppers would have eyes only for her and so would miss the tit-bits.

* * *

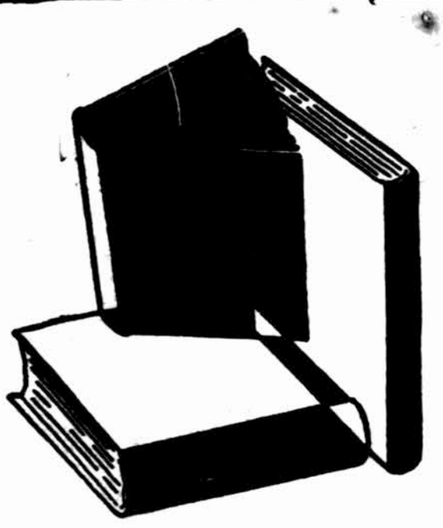
There are two kinds of gas in our house—one heats the water and the other heats my temper.

* * *

I married because I couldn't live on my own salary, and then my wife got the sack.

Miss Margaret Osborne, Winner of the Women's Singles at Wimbledon.

Women's Page



POPULATION AND FOOD PROBLEM

"INDIA'S INSOLUBLE HUNGER" By John Fischer—Vora & Co., Ltd., Bombay, Re. 1/-.

The argument of the book is indicated in the title itself—namely, that India's problem of eternal hunger is an insoluble one, because, according to the author, "there are too many Indians.' The proposition that India is over-populated is one that Indian economists, at any rate, have not accepted as final. That apart, the author contends that, because of the paucity of indigenous resources of coal and petroleum, a standard of life that is so low that it cannot contribute anything to national reconstruction, the inevitable instability of any possible Central Government and the rigour of the climate of the country which is not conducive to hard effort, India has but slender hope of developing her resources to such an extent as to provide food for all her population. The political aspect of this argument will, of course, not apply, in the circumstances of today and it is for the Governments of the future two Dominions to tackle the other problems mentioned by Mr. Fischer. The author considers the annual increase in the population as the country's greatest handicap—for which, he says, birth-control is the only remedy. But, both Hindu and Muslim orthodoxy is opposed to this only possible means of limiting population.

Among Pioneers And Patriots

"REFLECTIONS AND REMINISCENCES". By Nagendranath Gupta, Hind Kitabs, Bombay. Rs. 5.

"It is a signal happiness for me to have this opportunity of exchanging some words with one of the last survivers of the intimate circles of Ramkrishna. It seems to me that through you I see and hear the Paramhansa."

Thus wrote Romain Rolland to the author of this volume on reading an article of his in the "Modern Review." Praise like this coming from a savant of the stature of Rolland is a revealing tribute to the penmanship of Nagendranath Gupta. "Revealing," I say advisedly, because beyond Bengal Gupta's name is not so widely known today as it ought to be. In his day which means the last two decades of the nineteenth century—Mr. Gupta was among the foremost Indian journalists. Later on he devoted himself mostly to literature. He wrote a number of novels in Bengali and translated a large number of Tagore's poems in English, apart from writing regularly in the columns of the "Modern Review." He wielded a versatile and brilliant pen both in English and Bengali and had the mellowness of the true litterateur.

The present book covers the first forty years of his life. He was born in Bihar in 1862 and his boyhood was spent there and in Calcutta. Among his contemporaries at College were such luminaries as Swami Vivekanand and Brojendranath Seal. He came in early contact with Rabindranath too and the reminiscences of this period have thus an inherent immense interest for every Indian. At the age of 22, Gupta left for Karachi to enter journalism in which he speedily made a name for himself. He subsequently went to Lahore as the editor of the "Tribune," which had just been started. His peregrinations brought him in contact with various public figures of those days and many of them became his lifelong friends. The book has thus many interesting sidelights on the establishment of the Indian National Congress apart from giving us intimate glimpses into the social and political life of that period. The author's memory is as penetrating as his pen and in a few paragraphs he brings to life the personalities and incidents of a bygone age. There is not a dull page in this volume, even though a particular episode may be relatively trivial. His writing has something of the warmth and spaciousness of Victorian times though in his independence and patriotism he can be called a Georgian. In fact Mr. Gupta lived to a ripe old age and passed away only in 1940 in the suburbs of Bombay. His life thus spans nearly three-quarters of a century of modern Indian history and one only hopes that the Reminiscences will be continued in a later volume and brought up to the death of the author

This review began with an encomium by Romain Rolland. It may well end with another tribute by Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha, who has contributed a feeling Foreword to this book. Says Dr. Sinha: "It has been my privilege in life to have come in contact, more or less intimately, with almost all the leading journalists of India, in the various provinces, but I cannot recall any one who had such a marvellous command over the resources of the English languages, or who wielded a more facile pen. He would write at a stretch long articles, stories, poems and essays, covering numerous pages, without their being a single change at any place....The recollections and reminiscences of such a highly gifted person are bound to prove not only interesting but also instructive, to present-day readers."

There is no need to gild the lily further.

H. P.

"Pacific Science"

PACIFIC SCIENCE: A Scientific Quarterly published by the University fo Hawaii, Honolulu; Vol. 1, No. 1, Jan. 1947.

This is the first number of a quarterly scientific journal devoted to the cause of scientific research confined to the Pacific region. It aims at providing a medium for publication of research papers on biological and physical sciences.

The number covers topics of varied national interest dealt in a scientific way. The more important of these are the History and Abundance of Sandalwood on Hawaii islands and the Study of the Devastating Tsunami of April 1946. The latter is the most interesting investigation reported giving the critical study of the effects of Tsunami, the long-period gravity wave in the Pacific Ocean by Macdonald, Shepard and Cox, illustrated by pictures of devastation.

The papers contributed to this number are more or less of local significance and as such have no universal appeal of science. It is expected however that in course of time, the journal, by virtue of original matter, will secure a place among international journals.

N. R. T.

THE CITY OF NEW MOGHULS
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My dear Sisters & Brothers,

One of the most remarkable adventures ever known befell Abdullah in East Africa some years ago. He was riding out early one morning when he came to the edge of a gorge, with cliffs rising a hundred feet or more on each side.

Suddenly he became conscious of movement among the rocks, and looking through his glasses, he discovered that the far side of the ravine was alive with baboons, leaping and skipping in the morning sun, full of the joy of life.

They were moving towards him, all unconscious of his presence; and so, dismounting, the man hid behind a bush and watched their antics. Presently one young baboon collided with another and fell headlong over the precipice, coming down with a crash among the rocks.

* * *

Sorry for the young creature, Abdullah made his way down the cliff, reached the spot, and found the baboon still breathing and with no bones broken. Carrying it to a pool at the bottom of the ravine, Abdullah bathed its head in the stream, and the baboon at last began to stir again. It sat up and looked round

Apparently the other baboons had not seen the accident, but as Abdullah climbed back up the cliff, carrying the monkey with him, the creature showed signs of great fear and gave a loud shriek, which roused the other baboons. Now, as cry after cry escaped from the frightened captive, the older creatures rushed to its rescue. As nothing Abdullah could do would pacify his charge, he released it, and at once a huge baboon sprang forward and bore it off to safety.

Naturally Abdullah thought the baboons would now scamper away, but he received the surprise of his life, for, leaving the mother to look after her little one, the crowd of baboons came charging on. Here were hundreds of these great creatures, closing in on him and showing the sharp teeth.

* * *

Seeing a ledge with a small recess just above him, Abdullah climbed up to it, while the baboons came leaping over the rocks, snarling round him like a pack of wolves. The situation increased in terror, and any lack of nerve must have meant death for him.

Presenting his rifle, Abdullah waited till the nearest baboon was within a few feet, and then fired. The terrified creature went hurtling down the cliff, and all the others scattered. It was but a brief respite, however, for stones began to pour down from above. The baboons were returning, this time not only from below, but from above and all sides.

If one of them should leap on him a hundred other would follow its lead, and life for Abdullah would be over. The only hope was to keep the shrieking animals at a distance. He had only one or two cartridges left, and these he feared to use lest he should need them for a last emergency.

* * *

A good idea then came to him. Taking his rifle by the muzzle, and strengthened by desperation, he swung it right and left unceasingly, hoping to scare the baboons and keep them off.

It did so, and the situation now resolved itself into a test of endurance between one man and a hundred apes. Happily the man won. Just when he felt he was becoming exhausted, his strength was renewed by the sight of one baboon after another slipping away. At last the whole troop scampered over the rocks, and were lost to sight.

Abdullah clambered up the cliff, mounted his horse, and rode home very fast.

* * *

It was a schoolroom in a large city and the Kindergarten Teacher was telling the story of George Washington.

To illustrate the discussion she displayed a large photograph of Mount Vernon. "This," she said, "is the house where George Washington lived."

The children (all apartment house dwellers) examined the picture intently. One, more impressed than the others, asked with great interest: "What floor?"

All Good Wishes from your Loving, Dada

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Khar - Bombay 21

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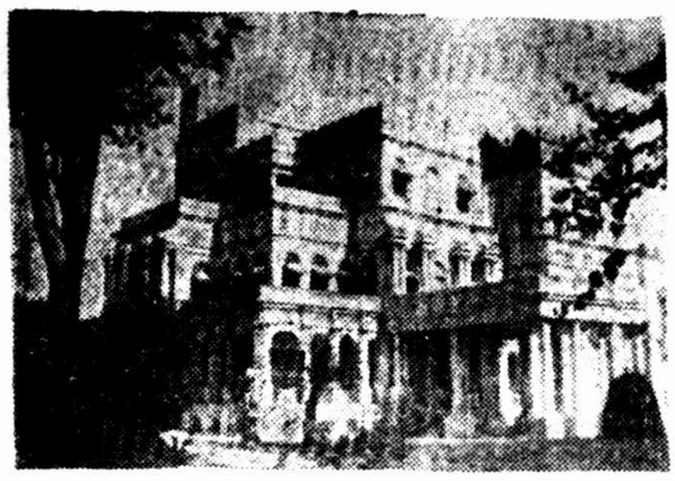
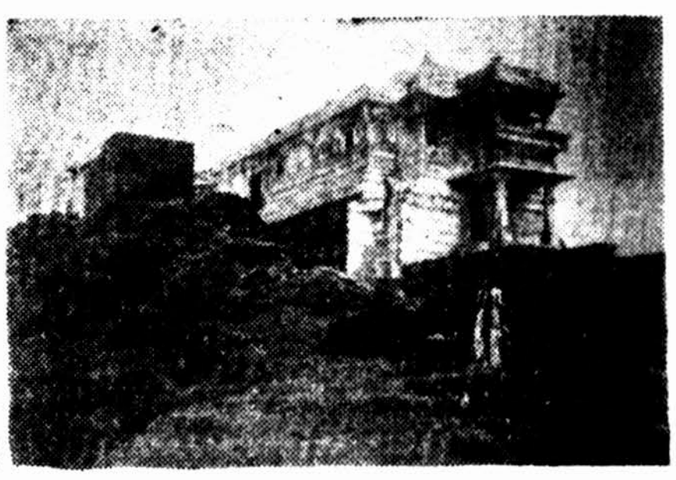
"In Fighting Moods"





THE NEW AND THE OLD: Nazarbag Palace, Baroda (left)—Photo by K. G. Shethji; Ambaji Temple, Girnar (right)—Photo by V. D. Adhiya.

REVIVAL OF INDIAN MUSIC

Melodies–Their Place And Value To Modern Students

By A. V. Pandit

One of the many revivals which we have witnessed in recent years is that of Indian music. There was a time, not long ago, when Indian music was regarded in Indian homes as unworthy of serious study. Women used to conceal their gifts. Practice at home was within closed doors, partly from sense of modesty, but more out of fear. Music, in early times, was mostly heard from the mouth of professionals. If a lady happened to show fondness for it, she had to be careful in the choice of her songs and the occasions when she evinced her leanings. These were mostly confined to orthodox topics.

Then came the age of musical institutions and seminaries. They did great good, if not in turning out experts, at least in combating popular prejudices and raising music to the level of domestic necessity.

Freedom And Initiative

With all their usefulness, however these institutions were not able to cultivate the freedom and initiative so necessary for the true interpretation of Indian music. They had each a system of their own, which they superstitiously followed, without leaving such scope for individual initiative. In ancient times, too, there used to be systems connected with individual teachers, but these were never allowed to be petrified into superstitious rules.

They left a great deal to individual attainment. Insistence was placed on certain principles and methods which were regarded as the sacred heirlooms of certain families, but within the limitations of such principles the teacher encouraged individual freedom. In fact, he left a student off at a certain stage of his development and advised him thereafter to be introspective and evolve out of his own initiative all the variations he was capable of on the patterns and styles which he had learnt. During his pupilage, the student was deeply grounded in certain basic principles and methods, but when he had learnt them, he was sent out into the world to develop on his own lines and, to use an analogy, to do his own embroidery on the ground work of the patterns he had learnt.

His whole art then consisted in so weaving the note that the design was kept true to the traditional style, but in its distant variation was original In fact, the pupil's boast often was that he preserved the original pattern in the centre of his design, but on its outskirts, he wove on his own inspiration in a way which seldom could be distinguished from, and often surpassed, the original.

Evil Of Standardisation

The institutions to which I have referred, speaking generally, lacked this freedom and variety. It seems to have been the aim of the founders—somewhat personal and selfish—to mark their products with a stamp of their own, so that they could be distinguished, through all their later efforts, by the style associated with the name of the founder. They marked as it were, with an indelible trademark the goods which were manufactured in their seminary. All institutions are subject to this evil of standardisation but in music it was particularly harmful, because it was often associated with the selfish ambition of perpetuating the name and glory of an individual founder.

In course of time, this phase gave way to another, through which we are passing now. Music has now become more popular, and its standardisation has lost its former dogmatism. I remember what wrangles used to be dogmatically conducted about fifteen years ago, over theories only distantly connected with music, as, for instance, the one about "Srutis". I have heard several musicians pouring ridicule on these theoretical wrangles—much in the same manner as a modern professor would regard with amusement the disquisitions of the Middle Ages

Melody And Rhythm

The present times are fortunately free from bondage, but there is another evil to which they are particularly liable viz that music may be studied in all ways and for all purposes except as a source of culture and refinement. The cultural value of Indian music is, in so far as it is a creative effort and not an initiative reproduction It is this constant effort to create one's own designs in an atmosphere of a free and intimate contact with the entire world of notes and melodies and with rhythmic processes necessary for their inter-weaving, that constitutes the cultural process of music. Indian music at bottom is an interpretation, in manifest sounds, of the melodies which are supposed to exist in Nature.

These melodies are distributed over a whole day of twenty-four hours, each being allocated to a particular hour of the day. In India, we have the singular phenomemon—possibly existing nowhere else in the world—of a whole country singing the same tune, at the same time. Its effect is often to raise a world of delightful associations as soon as a melody is sung. In orthodox circles it is regarded as a heresy to sing a melody out of its time. These melodies have been so attuned that they represent the spirit of the hour in which they are sung. Those, for instance which are allocated to the morning from 4 a.m. to 10 a.m. are particularly soft. They represent the gentle freshness of the morning.

The Spirit Of Nature

All music is an interpretation of Nature and so is Indian music. But, unlike some other systems, it attempts such interpretation, not by a imitation of the "physical" features o Nature's phenomena, but by a reproduction in terms of notes attuned to the 'spirit" of such phenomena. For instance, a non-Indian musician would imitate a tempest by combining notes which, when reproduced on a piano would sound physically like peals of thunder, or torrents of rain. In Indian melodies however, which are associated with the tempest, we find nothing of such physical semblance. What the Indian musician does is to interpret the 'spirit" and 'nature" of tempest in terms of appropriate notes, which are not harsh in themselves, but are so on the scale of the octave

There is, for instance a 'Rag" called Megh Malhar in Indian music. It is supposed to be sung at the time of great tempests. It was even regarded as having the psychic power of bringing on rain. On a close examination of the components of this melody, one would find that the fury of the tempest is reproduced, not in its physical aspect by the employment of notes which sound like thunder, but by the selection of notes from the octave which, when played together, constitute what may be regarded as a hard combination. While, playing it, the musician is quite as subdued as if he was playing a soft morning melody, but he deftly uses his notes which, to any trained ear, reproduce on the musical scale, hard and vigorous combinations. In other words, Indian music endeavours to interpret the spirit of Nature and not its physical or outward manifestation.

It is this process of attuning oneself to the spirit of Nature through the medium of sounds, that constitutes the refining process of Indian music. Years are spent in this study, when the day is passed for the most part in intimate contract with melodies symmetrically woven into patterns of faultless designs and in rhythmic cadences beautifully graded. These in course of time produce a change in the very being of the musician. The chaos of his human passions and errors gradually gives place to concord and harmony shown generally by a sweetness of temper breadth of outlook generosity of action and a general responsiveness to all that is good and beneficient in human life.

The Ear In Indian Music

In the modern endeavour of mass education in Indian music, it is the wish of all who value it that its essential features should not be ignored. The victimization which in class rooms is caused by an arid adherence to notation systems should not efface the freshness and initiative, nor the freedom and inspiration associated with true Indian music. It has to be saved from becoming a slavish imitation of inferior European models, a cruel system of rules and formulas. A great deal has to be done, in these days of cheap classes, of harmoniums and gramophones, to preserve a soft and accurate ear.

In Indian music there are no tuning forks to test the accuracy of a note. It is the trained ear of the musician which is the true measure of accuracy and sweetness. The great thing, therefore, is to keep the ear in perfect form, so that the musician is able to say, by instinct as it were, whether a note is correct and what its place is in the scale. No effort is therefore too great in modern education to preserve this aural sensitiveness. There is nothing in my experience which spoils it so much as the use of an ill-tuned instrument. Any instrument which has notes set and which cannot be tuned from time to time, so as to correct inaccuracies or to suit the melody to the temper of the singer, is a heavy drawback in Indian music

If I had the power, I would make rare the use of such instruments in the rendering of Indian music. Its system was developed in very select and refined principles by men who believed in singularity. Consequently, if it has to be made suitable to the needs of modern times, for instance, for an orchestra, care must be taken to see that, in this process of adaptation, its spirit and genius are not destroyed. In plural music, meaning thereby songs played or sung by a number of persons, there is very little which can be left to individual initiative or inspiration, which is the soul of Indian music There is in it very little of imitation of a set pattern. The basic notes are no doubt fixed in sets of primary and secondary importance but subject to it, the interweaving is left to the individual, acting on his own inspiration gathered from his surroundings for the moment. He never anticipates how he is going to sing, nor possibly can he reproduce after the function, how he has sung. He sings under the inspiration of the moment and with perfect freedom

In such a system of music notations have a value, but a limited one. An Indian musician sings, not in order that his productions may be perpetuated. He is modest. His desire is to sing for the moment his best. He never imagines that he has reached his best height deserving of perpetuation. That is an evil popularised by gramophones, and due to the desire, mostly foreign, of perpetuating one's products. The art of the Indian musician is ever growing. He has hopes that his next performance will be better. He therefore does not wish to perpetuate his last one, lest it may be inferior to his next. He thus sings in an atmosphere of unlimited perfection. He knows of no halts, no limits beyond which he cannot rise. It is this sentiment which constitutes the one attraction of Indian music, enriched as it often is, by true sense of modesty and reserve. I should be sorry if these were destroyed in the modern craze for perpetuation

WOMAN CRICKETERS CELEBRATE THEIR COMING-OF-AGE

(Continued from Page 19)

Manchester, Trent Bridge, Nottingham, and the County Ground at Northampton, Hove, Canterbury, and Worcester.

Thus, it seemed natural that strong links should be formed with women who play cricket in Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, and Canada. By 1939 happy relations had been established with individuals and Associations in many parts of the world. In 1937, for example, a team of English school girls went to Canada and showed cricket to the schools there. This visit had the happiest repercussions and is still talked about.

The first touring team of English women cricketers to leave Britain went to Australia and New Zealand in 1934, the players all paying their own fares. They went, not knowing the standard of the game abroad, and they carried all before them in Australia. On the journey out this team played a game at Colombo and surprised the men players there

In 1937, the Australians, having been beaten in 1934, went to England and on grounds such as the Oval and Old Trafford showed cricket of a standard that no one had ever dreamed women could achieve. By that year women's cricket had attained a very high level. At that time the W.C.A. was in correspondence with clubs and players in Holland, Egypt, Ceylon, China and the Union of South Africa, as well as with those in Canada, Australia, and New Zealand.

In 1939, the W.C.A. had planned to go to Australia to try to avenge the defeats of 1937, but World War II intervened. Cricket in England for women was obliterated by the demands of total warfare. In 1946 came a revival and now, in the number of clubs and players, women's cricket is nearly where it was in 1939,

There are at present just over 100 women's cricket clubs in England—this does not include those which are not yet affiliated to the W.C.A. or the girls' schools where cricket is played. It is estimated that there are about 2,500 players in affiliated clubs.

A DAY WITH VIJAYALAXMI PANDIT

(Continued From Page 3)

a sight to see her walking on Nainital roads being greeted by the hard worked hill "gulees" with 'Jai Hind' and responding with sweet smiles giving messages of hope and cheer to them.

At Khali she has a tennis court and often plays tennis. She intended to have a longer stay at Khali and even to proceed to Mansarover, the place of ancient rishis and Munis, but the sudden intimation that she has to represent India at Kremlin cut short her rest. The Nehrus know no rest when the call of duty comes. And after just four days stay she was on her way back to Nainital en route to New Delhi to prepare for the greatest assignment in her life

She belongs to that race of womanhood which produced Sultana Razia, Chand Bibi, and Rani Laxmibai of Jhansi. One can be confident that she will keep the tri-colour flying to the land of the sickle and hammer

JAI HIND.

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

How is the country—and more particularly, the city of Bombay to celebrate the advent of Freedom on the fifteenth of August?

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has invited suggestions from the public, and doubtless many will be forthcoming. Here is this department's contribution for what it is worth:—

It is presumed, of course, that it will be declared a public holiday. What is necessary, however, is that the public should be invited and encouraged to spend it not by idling at home but by participating in the programme of celebrations planned for the day. This would require forethought and planning on the part of the authorities and the public bodies, and enthusiastic participation on the part of the citizens.

*

Freedom Pageant

To begin with I would suggest a grand March Past of the fighters in the national struggle—a mammoth procession with flags and banners and placards, to commemorate all the phases and facets of the movement for national freedom and national regeneration, led by the surviving heroes and heroines of all our freedom campaigns, and carrying portraits of the martyrs who gave their lives for the freedom of their country. The Swadeshi and Swaraj and Khilafat movement, the Non-Co-operation of 1918-21, the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930-34, the Bardoli Satyagraha, the Dandi March, right up to the Quit India struggle of 1942—all these must be represented and dramatically illustrated in this pageant of freedom.

Not only the political prisoners of the various civil disobedience campaigns, but all other sections of our Freedom Front must be represented—the Women, the Peasants, the Workers, the Students, the Writers and Artists! Not a single segment of our new humanity must be left unrepresented.

And at least on this one day let complete unity prevail. Let there be NO RESTRICTION WHATSOEVER on any person or organisation wishing to participate in this Freedom Pageant. The Socialists, the Communists, the old Terrorists, the Forward Bloc, the Trade Unionists, the Kisan Sabhaites, the Harijans—let no one be barred. Let the stalwarts of the Indian National Army march side by side with the non-violent soldiers of freedom, the Congress volunteers and the Desh Sevikas.

Nor need the demonstration be restricted to the political field alone. Let the progressive, patriotic cultural forces—which have been auxiliaries of the freedom movement—also be represented. The writers and the artists must be made to feel a part of this great upsurge of their people.

Thus the Pageant has to be planned on a NATIONAL and not on a party basis; its keynote has to be the people's urge for Freedom and not partisan political ideology. Only then, on this great day in our national history, can we demonstrate to the world our UNITED will to be, and remain FREE. Otherwise the danger is that every party will hold sectional meetings and demonstrations, thus dissipating popular enthusiasm and turning the festival of freedom into a babel of mutually hostile harangues.

I would also urge that the entire pageant and any other decorations that we might have on this day in the city must be artistically planned and carried out. Let there be a committee of artists and art critics to look after this part of the programme. Not crudity sloppishness and gaudiness, but good taste and artistic arrangement must mark the occasion.

Other items that I would suggest for the Day are:

DRAMA AND DANCE FESTIVALS: A non-stop patriotic revue (running for five or six hours, for instance, in C. J. Hall) with the People's Theatre, the National Theatre, the Prithvi Theatre, the Hind Manch, the Theatre Group, etc. contributing one item each.

FREEDOM FILMS: All cinemas in the city to revive old and new films on the theme of Freedom, both Indian and foreign at least for a morning show.

JHANDA UNCHA RAHE....: On all public buildings the Union Jack must be ceremoniously pulled down and replaced (FOR EVER) by our own flag of Free India.

FIREWORKS: At night let us have a truly magnificent fireworks display which our children would remember till the end of their days as the highlight of the festival of their country's freedom.

*

Let Us Be Gay

These are only fragmentary suggestions which can be supplemented, improved upon and amended. The important thing, however, is that FOR ONCE LET US BE GAY, LET US LAUGH AND PLAY AND REJOICE, LET US FORGET AT LEAST FOR ONE DAY ALL THE CARES AND WORRIES OF ROUTINE EXISTENCE, while savouring the first taste of national freedom. Let it be Divali and Eid and Holi and Christmas and Navroze all rolled into one.

Afterwards there will be trials and tribulations enough. May be a civil war, possibly a class war, (who knows) even a world war, further cuts in rations, famine or atomic sickness. All the more reason for unbounded rejoicing on August fifteen. For good cheer and the reassertion of the ideals of Freedom and Unity are both equally effective for keeping the forces of darkness and depression at bay.

*

By the way, the ideal manner in which the Congress ministries (at the centre and in the provinces) can celebrate this day and ensure the whole-hearted participation of the mass of the people, is by a proclamation of Freedom in terms that are understandable by the common people and relevant to their life—e.g. by announcing the end of landlordism, the nationalisation of key industries, greater measures of social security for the workers, ADULT SUFFRAGE, Free and Compulsory education. In other words let us proclaim Freedom not only by words but BY DEEDS!

*

Partitionists

That, of course, is the new disease that has got the whole country in its grip. And, like the atomic sickness, it has both tragic and comic symptoms.

Sir Feroze Khan Noon demands the boundary of Pakistan on the Sutlej because territory up to that river had been conquered by Alexander (or, rather, Sikander-i-Azam). Presumably the author of 'Scented Dust' believes that Alexander was a Muslim (many, many centuries before the birth of the founder of Islam!!!) and imagines Mr. Jinnah to be the legal heir to the empire of that pagan Greek. This reminds me that some years ago an equally learned Maulana issued posters protesting against the Minerva film "Sikander", alleging that it had cast libellous aspersions on a great "Muslim" emperor. Anyway, suppose someone takes this argument seriously and starts demanding the territory up to and including Afghanistan to be included in a "Hindu" empire, because it was once conquered and ruled by Hindu kings?

And then, of course, there are the valiant Sikhs, whose representatives are variously demanding the whole or part of the Punjab as a "Sikh homeland" (1) because of the martial Sikhs' contribution to the defence and extension of the British Empire, (2) because of the Sikhs' contribution to the Indian national struggle, (3) because of the Sikhs' spiritual attachment to their various shrines scattered all over the Punjab, (4) because of the Sikh landowners' material attachment to the canal colonies and 'squares" granted as rewards for loyalty to the foreign imperialism, and (5) because the Sikhs once ruled over the Punjab.

The argument about the shrines is particularly interesting as its acceptance would give the Muslim League and Mr. Jinnah the handle to demand not only Delhi and Agra and Ajmer and Kalyar Sharif and Panipat and Karnal but a thousand other towns and cities wherever there happens to be the shrine of a Muslim saint.

Taking their cue from the Sikhs, perhaps, the descendants of the Kings of Oudh—those "Bemulki Nawabs" of Lucknow—have started clamouring for the "restoration" to them of the Kingdom of Oudh which comprised of twelve districts of the present United Provinces

And since it costs nothing to file your claims to this territory or that, a Burmese politician has joined the game and demanded the province of Assam which, according to him, "racially, geographically, historically and legally" belongs to Burma

Then there are our friends of the South who demand the country south of the Vindhyas to be constituted as "Dravidistan" and handed over to the non-Aryans. They, too, can quote history and ethnics by the yard in support of their claim

And so, if the country is to be handed back on ground of prior historical claim to the Sikhs and the Mughals and the Aryans and the Dravidians, why not go back to the aboriginals? Or why stop even there? Why not hand over the world to our real ancestors, the apes and the monkeys? Or, further back to the fish or even the amoeba?

*

Barbers And Billionaires

According to a Shanghai cable, the Chinese barbers have threatened to commit mass suicide unless the Government stops the exhibition of a film which, they say, slanders barbers as a class. *"If the film is allowed to be shown, posterity will not find any barbers to do them service"*, said handbills distributed by the barbers' guild. The Japanese-produced film portrays a barber (presumably a Chinese barber) who seduces a billionaire's mistress.

We would have thought it would be the billionaires and not barbers who would protest against such a story, but anyway our sympathies are with the gentlemen of the hair-clipping fraternity.

Sometime ago their Indian confreres were equally incensed with a Lahore-made film called "Zamindar", in which that super-fat man of the screen, Durga Mota, plays the role of a rather cowardly and comic barber. So far as I was concerned it gave me the creeps to see the elephantine Durga whip out a razor, every now and then in the film, and start sharpening its edge on his enormous naked stomach.

Then the weaver community was angry with the Bombay Talkies for a derogatory reference to *Julahe ki chhori* in a comic song in "Jhoola". They were justified, of course, because traditionally the upper classes have had a snobbish and undemocratic habit of referring to craftsmen like weavers and barbers in a contemptuous manner as fools and knaves.

The sensitivity of a craft or class towards comic depiction on the stage or screen is understandable but debatable. The barbers of France did not revolt against the cowardly "Monsiur Beaucare" as played by Bob Hope. Nor have journalists ever taken up arms against the usual characterisation of newsmen as fools or frauds in a number of films. One can be over-sensitive in these matters. And while on the one hand, a more democratic attitude on the part of writers is called for, the victims of funsters, too, have a need of developing a sense of humour. Why cut your throat (with a razor) to spite the spiteful caricaturist?

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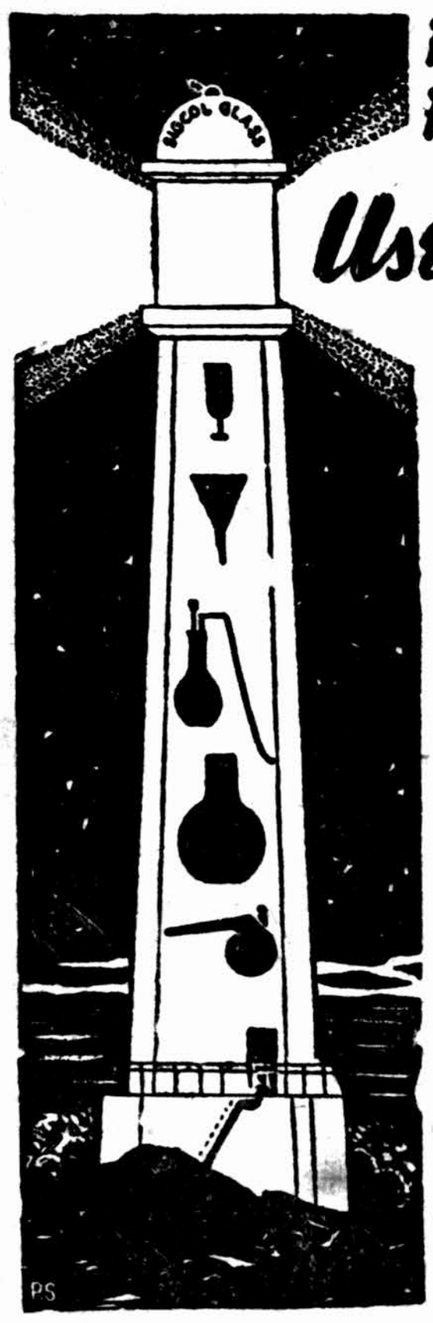

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Patter

The Coming Of Monsoon

By Asude

"In the deep shadows of rainy July, with secret steps thou walkest silent as night, eluding all watchers.. ....

Today the morning has closed its eyes, heedless of the insistent calls of the loud east wind——and a thick veil has been drawn over the ever-wakeful blue sky .....

The woodlands have hushed their songs,.....and doors are shut at every house....Thou art the solitary wayfarer in this deserted street.

Oh my only friend, my best beloved, the gates are open open in my house.... Do not pass by like a dream....."

Rabindranath Tagore. It is wonderful, is it not?——the way the coming of the rains affects our poets.

The hearts of Western poets have leapt up on seeing a rainbow in the sky, or an icicle on the weeping willow. But give me a real, indigenous Indian monsoon to set the withered old heart-strings a-quiver once again.

It is the one thing which is our very own, which no Jap can copy nor a German bowdlerize. It is the one occasion in this benighted land of ours for the opening of heart-gates and letting all the pent-up flood of summer's emotions gush forth in a long-concerted symphony of thanksgiving and joy.

That should be obvious from the very fact that even I should be caught in the deluge. For, the first shower of the season has fallen. Somewhere, not in the Capital of Hindusthan. I see pictures.

To other nations, rains are but an incident in the year's weather chart. To an Indian, it is a Festival. The most sublime idyll in Sanskrit poetry, "Meghadoot",——Cloud-messenger,——opens with the beating of the cloud-drums as an overture. "Megharmedurambaram!" With that one word, Kalidasa strikes a chord which runs as a motif and a refrain throughout the grand symphony to the magnificent finale. It is all round the monsoon.

As it was with Kalidasa, so it has been with all the other poets since his time down through the ages to our Tagore. No Indian lyricist could elude the lure and the magic of the Monsoon. You could not think of Love in an Indian setting without the background of the rains.

To an Indian, it is a Festival, not a mere incident. There are places in India where rituals are performed at the advent of the rains with all the solemnity of a religious ceremonial There are little folk-songs, catchy little tunes with all the throb and the rumble of the rain-clouds which are hummed in the villages by grey-haired patriarchs, young brides, and children in the streets. All regaling and revelling in the coming of the monsoon.

Can you not picture the scene this July evening?.....The bank of sullen clouds gathering fast on the black fringe of the forest.....the palm-trees in a row by the lake smiting their heads against the dismal sky; the crows with their draggled wings silent on the tamarind branches,.....and the eastern bank of the river hauted by a deepening darkness?

Can you not see it? The overflowing ponds....the rills of rainwater in narrow village lanes.....the sky riding fast upon the madly-rushing rains,....the water in the river loud and impatient ....and women hastening home early from the Ganges with their filled pitches to light the little evening lamps.

The road to the market is desolate ....the lane to the river is slippery. The wind roars and struggles among the bamboo branches like a wild beast tangled in a net....

* * *

Curious, isn't it? That I should be yammering like this. Yes, but that is what happens to you when the magic of the past is on you. It is a vignette of a Bengal village at dusk in the midst of the monsoon.

For the whole of the week, houses in Bengal have been humming with snatches of old monsoon songs, all from the dreamland woven by the master hand of Tagore. I can hear them,....struggling bravely through the racket and the roar rising from a thousand throats in distress.

Nowhere is the monsoon vignette so bright and clear as in a Bengal village. Sitting here a thousand miles away I see before me a landscape well-nigh blotted out by the silver screen of rain,.....far-away silhouetters of dark cowboys in flight glimmering through the evening organ harmony of the rumbling torrents as the petals of the fading day curl up in the fold of the night....

Sleep, restful slumber, comes like a long-lost sister, "clothed in white samite, mystic, wonderful", inviting the heat-shocked eyes to one long, clinging embrace.

And Tagore sings on:

"Art thou abroad on this stormy night on the journey of love, my friend?

The sky groans like one in despair.....

I have no sleep tonight. Ever and again I open my door and look out on the darkness, my friend!

I can see nothing before me. I wonder where lies thy path!

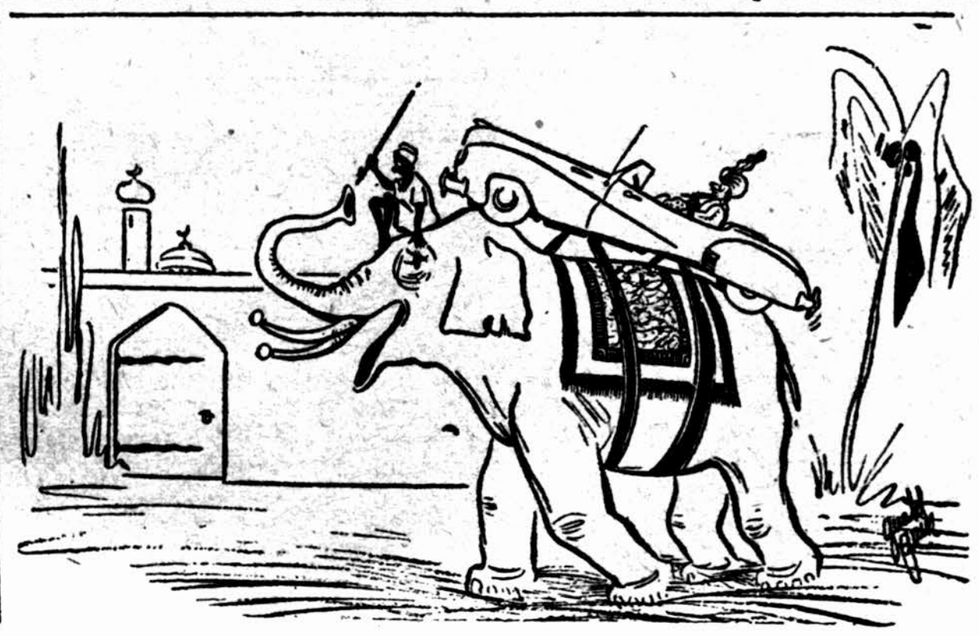
By what dim shore of the ink-black river, by what far edge of the frowning forest, through what mazy depth of gloom art thou threading thy course to come to me, my beloved?"

* * *

Through all the poverty and squalor of the Indian peasant and the harsh discord of warring politicians runs this musical rumble of the Indian monsoon. The angry glare of the gasping days is drowned in the ceaseless pouring from the skies. Mother Earth drinks in the life-giving fluid and delivers herself of green fields and bursting foliage.

It is Germinal, harbinger of new lives, new hopes, new loves, it is this can Carnival....the carnival of Rains....in which my country bathes once in a year and remembers in his orisons:

"God's in his Heaven: all's well with the world!"



Creature With Three Eyes

"Last Of The Dinosaurs" Now Found Only In New Zealand

By Thomas R. Henry

On rocky islands off the New Zealand coast lingers "the last of the dinosaurs." Oldest of backboned creatures on earth, the three-eyed lizard.

Fossil bones of its nearest relative have been found only in Wyoming rocks where they were deposited about 150,000,000 years ago. The creature, seldom seen because of its secretive habits, belongs to an order of reptiles closely allied to the dinosaurs whose heyday on earth was the Permian geological period, about 250,000,000 years ago. All other backboned Permian creatures have been extinct for millions of years. The Tuatara, as the New Zealand animal is called, lingers on and has changed little, relatively. While ordinarily called a "lizard", it is actually somewhat closer to the turtles, geologists say. Its nearest parallel among other living animals would be a shell-less tortoise.

The Tuatara never is seen outside New Zealand—and very seldom here. Negotiations to obtain a specimen for the National Zoological Park in Washington got nowhere. The Wellington Zoo has only one and none of the attendants has seen it for several months. It is hidden away under a rock somewhere. Even on the islands where the lizards are still most abundant it probably would require several weeks to find one. Besides, this is probably the most rigidly protected creature on earth.

THE THIRD EYE

Its most curious feature is the third eye on top of its head. Although long in disuse and covered with a thing membrance, this anatomically is an actual eye with optic nerve connections. It is an extension of the pineal gland which is found in the brains of all vertebrates and the function of which has never been determined. Once it was regarded as the seat of the "soul" since physiologists could not conceive of something in the brain with no use whatsoever, and seemingly the soul was the only thing left over for which no place in the body had been found. Apparently, however, this gland has passed into complete disuse in man and all other animals except the tuatara, There is some anatomical evidence that the third eye was once a pair of eyes and that this lizard—possibly all vertebrates of the Permain period—once had four eyes.

The creature presumably owes its survival through almost a quarter of a billion years which have seen the disappearance of all its contemporaries to its seclusiveness and conservation of energy. It simply has hidden under a rock while the parade of evolution passed it by through the ages.

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Macpherson was in love, and after a walk one evening he invited his girl to have a drink, feeling sure she would ask for nothing more expensive than a modest lemonade.

"Well, Jeannie, dear," he said, "and what'll I order for ye?"

"Why, thank you," she replied. "I'll have a large port."

"A large port!" he gasped. "Gosh, woman, come on oot and I'll buy ye a picture postcard of Liverpool!!"

WAGE DISPUTE REVEALS STARS' SECRETS

(Continued from Page 2)

nine he had helped his father curl wigs and he had no enthusiasm for the job. He eyed the strop. No one else spoke. "It had better be me," he said.

His first days of apprenticeship were dreary, until the morning when the shop door burst open and, there being no else on duty, Perc Westmore found himself confronting Adolphe Menjou, who stood glowering with half a moustache in his hand. He had mislaid the other half and wanted a replacement immediately. Perc fixed him up.

Soon all the stars were flocking to Perc for make-up guidance, and he became so busy that he was often in demand at two places at once, a difficulty he solved by sending along his twin brother, Ern. One day an irate star noticed a difference in their voices and the trick was exposed.

One of Perc Westmore's inventions came when horror pictures were the vogue. To transform actors into monsters it had been the custom to stuff sponges up their nostrils and into their cheeks to puff out their faces.

Westmore experimented with later rubber. Using it in a semi-liquid state, he built it up into furrows and cars. When it solidified it could be painted to blend with the rest of the face.

It reacted naturally to the facial muscles and has been used ever since. It is made like a batter and has to be stirred precisely sixty seconds before being applied.

Bud became make-up chief at 20th Century Fox, Monty at Selznick, Wally at Paramount, and Perc at Warner Bros. Their father, who died in 1932, lived to see them rise to positions in which they were the acknowledged leaders of their craft.

Wrinkles And Receding Chins

Here are more discoveries; collodion applied to the skin wrinkles it up naturally and harmlessly for players who have to age during the unfolding of a story. Receding chins are made up light to bring them into prominence photographically. High cheek bones are shaded so that they do not catch the light. Complete sets of eye-lashes for gumming to the eye-lids are out; each lash is now glued on separately to the existing lash.

The modern studio make-up department has every new star photographed for the head make-up man to study at leisure. This portrait has a grid of lines super-imposed on it. The chief writes his instructions in each square. Make-up assistants apply the exact foundation, shadings and highlights as shown on the chart—photograph.

The question most commonly asked by studio visitors is: how do you make those realistic trickles of blood on the faces of the deceased who are found shot in the library?

Guesses range from red currant jam to red ink, and from tomato sauce to red lead.

Really it is far less messy than any of those being a tube of artist's carmine dissolved in glycerine. It is simple when one knows how, but then all make-up work is simple—provided one serves an apprenticeship, is artistic, patient, ingenious, and has a touch of genius.

Do You Know That—

1. The world's first cheque was written on September 10, 1281, by Edward I.
2. It is estimated that before the war there were 5,000,000 women smokers in Britain.
3. Scientists have now isolated four different kinds of penicillin.
4. Siamese ballet costumes have no hooks or buttons; an artiste is sewn into his garments before a performance begins.
5. Jan van Albert of Amsterdam is believed to be the tallest man in the world; his height is 9 ft. 3½in.
6. Compared with 1938-39, 25 per cent fewer letters are being written in Britain today.
7. Electronic heating makes it possible to sew together not only pieces of cloth, but cloth to rubber or wood, metal to rubber, and so on.

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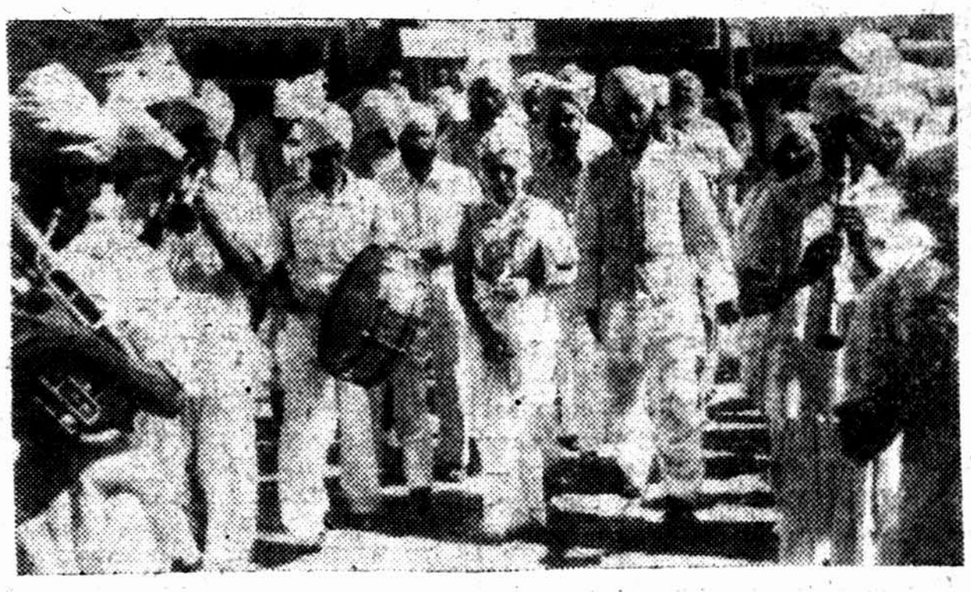
Decorating her flower vases.

A recent portrait of Vijayalaxmi Pandit.

Up the gangway to emplane.

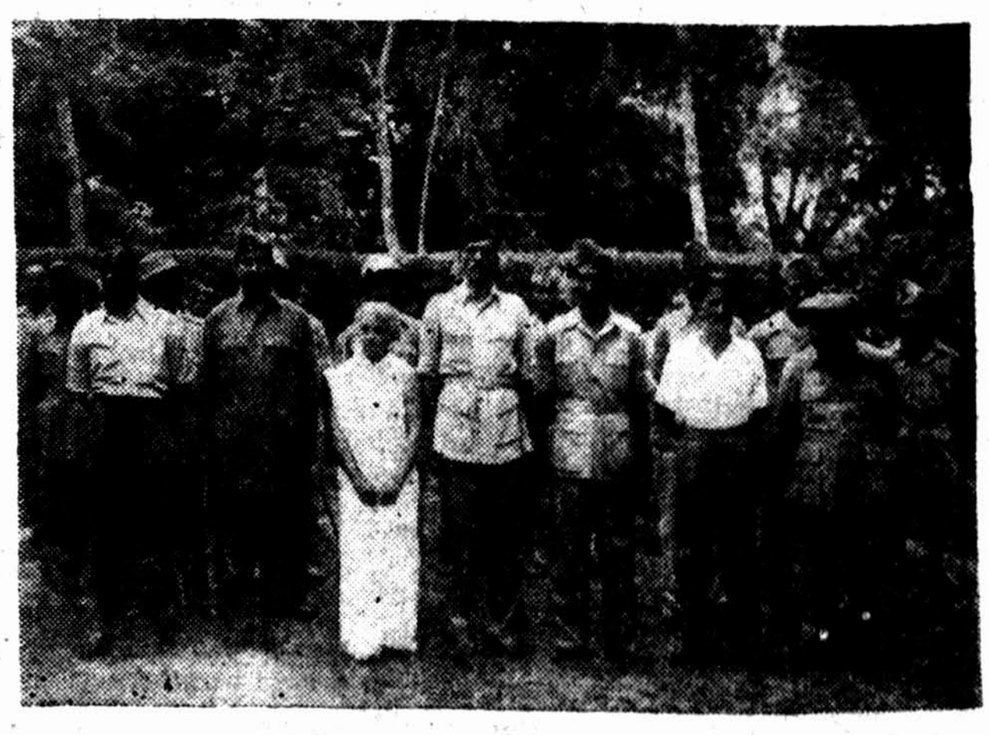
FROM MINISTER TO AMBASSADOR

Hoisting the National Flag on Independence Day, at Mahila Vidyalaya in Lucknow.



Reception at a Sikh Gurudwara.

With Medical Women.



With I.N.A. Veterans.

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